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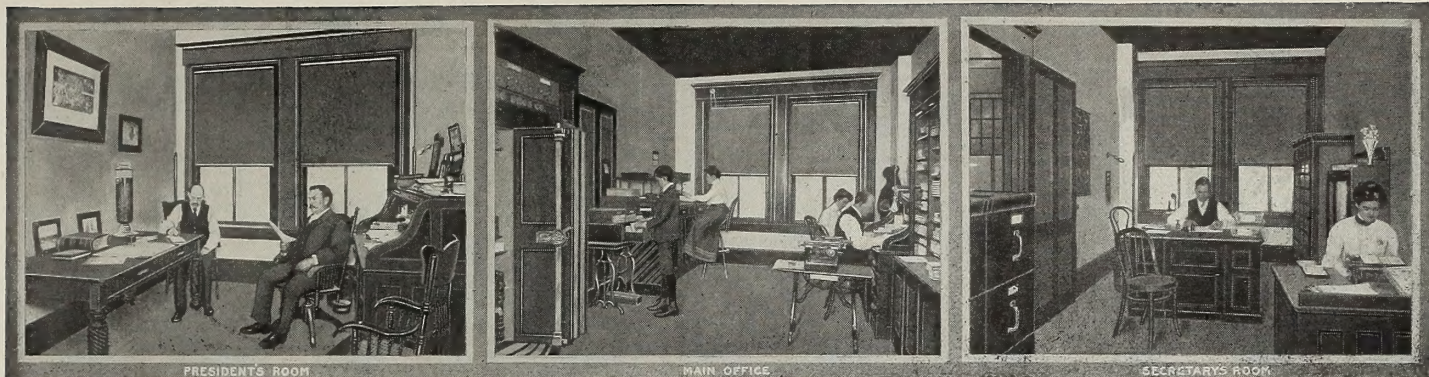


GRIFFING'S
TREE CATALOGUE.

WHAT TO PLANT AND HOW TO PLANT IT.

The GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY.
JACKSONVILLE, AND MIAMI FLORIDA.





GENERAL OFFICES, NO. 28 E. BAY ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

BEFORE TALKING BUSINESS, Let's Have a Few Words for Acquaintance Sake.

WE WOULD LIKE to be personally acquainted with all our patrons; know their interests, know their wants and to meet them on the ground where our trees and plants are to be planted, thus being able to better judge of their wants in our line, and advise with them as to varieties and class of trees and plants best suited to their needs, soil and locality.

As this is impossible, we will have to depend on this, our Catalog, to meet our friends and patrons; giving what information relative to our goods it can. If further information is desired write us and we will answer your questions to the best of our ability.

In this Catalog we have endeavored to make as plain as possible the relative value of the several classes of trees and plants, the varieties, and stocks on which they are budded or grafted, for the several localities from which the bulk of our trade comes, and to make it as instructive as the space would permit, to the novice or beginner.

In 1887 the Griffing Bros., the oldest only 19 years of age, conceived the idea of starting the Pomona Nurseries, and a small beginning it was indeed; for an equipment we had one ox, a plow, a cart, a few hand tools, and ten acres of piney woods land, and our only capital the wages earned by two of the brothers. Financially our start was small, but we were rich in energy and determination. From year to year we have added to our plantation until we now have in Baker, Alachua and Dade counties, plantations aggregating nearly 2,000 acres, with over 400 acres in Nursery, the remaining land being alternated with humus crops, or held in reserve for future needs. With buildings, packing houses and equipments that are fully up to date in every respect.

The general office is located at 28 East Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla. Branch offices at Miami, Macclenny and Komoko. Correspondence of the Company is handled through the Jacksonville and Miami offices. All mail should be addressed to one of these offices. The location of the general office in a centrally located point, like Jacksonville, permits the handling of mails to a much better advantage than from a small country place. Our offices are equipped with every convenience for quick dispatch of business; long distance telephone connects the general office with Macclenny and Komoko offices.

PERSONNEL.

W. D. Griffing, President. Has general supervision of work in all departments and divisions.

W. C. Griffing, Vice-President. General Manager of Komoko and Northern Division Nurseries.

C. M. Griffing, Secretary. General office, Jacksonville.

A. M. Griffing, Treasurer. Has charge of Miami office, and General Manager Southern Division Nurseries.

D. W. Griffing, Superintendent. In charge of Cuban interests, including grove contracts and Nurseries at Bahia Honda.

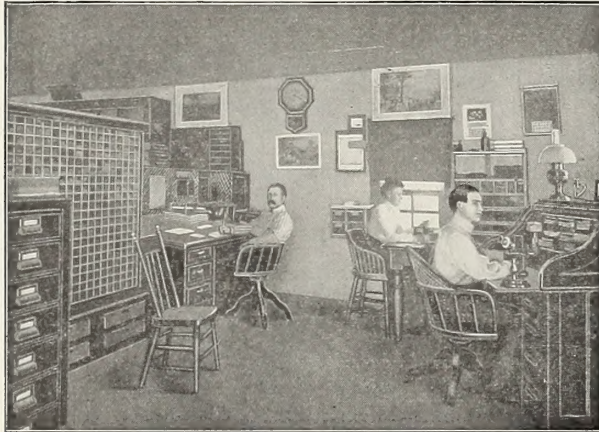
Only the best and most competent labor obtainable is used. Many of our hands have been with us for years, and with thorough and careful training have become expert in the work. All propagating, digging and packing is done by skilled and experienced workmen under the careful supervision of a competent foreman.



SOUTHERN DIVISION OFFICE, MIAMI, FLA.

LOCATION OF NURSERIES.

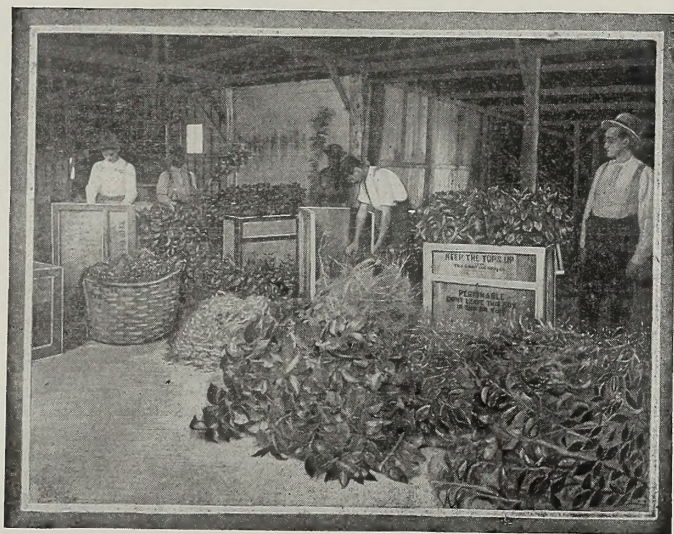
The main division, which we designate as the **Northern Division**, is located in Baker county, two miles southwest of Macclenny, a station on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and three miles from Griffing, a station on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, 28 miles west of Jacksonville on the high, rolling pine land along the south branch of St. Marys river. The **Southern Division**, including the Nurseries at Miami, Little River and White City, are located on well drained pine land, rock land, and hammock, all being well below the danger of frosts for our class of trees. The **Komoko Division**, is located on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, 82 miles southwest of Jacksonville, on high pine land, underlaid with a heavy, clay sub-soil. In all plantations we have good drainage and suffer little from drought, the land having been selected with special care, being peculiarly adapted for the growth of Nursery trees of the highest quality.



NORTHERN DIVISION OFFICE, MACCLENNY, FLA.

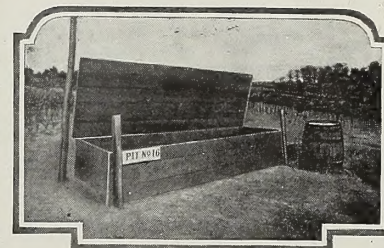
Shipping Facilities. Through special arrangement with the railroad, shipments made from Komoko and Griffing are transferred in Jacksonville to the forwarding lines, and leave on the local and through freights the same day, giving us practically the same freight service as enjoyed by Jacksonville merchants; this is an important feature, and should not be overlooked by intending purchasers, as we know by sad experience that shipping from a small country place without some special arrangement, and depending upon transfers to be made in the usual way in cities or at junction points, causes delays which oftentimes prove fatal to perishable goods. At the Southern Division Nursery we have exceptionally good service. Our goods being of a perishable nature move on the fast freight trains.

Prepayment of Freight. Many people have a dread of freight charges, especially so if a hundred miles or so from the Nursery, and will often buy of local dealers and get trees that are not up to the standard or from canvassers and pay exorbitant



PACKING ORANGE TREES.

prices rather than order from a reliable Nursery that propagates its own trees, because it is some distance from them. We were the originators of the plan of selling trees freight prepaid, and now make the most liberal Freight Prepaid offer of any Nursery known to us. This one item alone has saved the tree-planting public in Florida and the lower South thousands of dollars. Our plan puts a Nursery at your door, and at as low prices as good trees are sold.



FIELD TREE PIT.

Digging and Packing. The digging and packing is given especial attention, and is done in the most thorough and careful manner, record being kept of the block and row from which each lot of trees are taken and of the foreman and laborers doing the work; as soon as the trees are taken from the ground they are either immediately hauled to the packing house in covered wagons, or placed in air-tight field pits (see illustration) where they are moistened and kept in perfect condition until hauling wagon comes for them. Our packing houses are entirely closed, preventing drying winds, and the trees are kept thoroughly moistened, never allowing the roots or tops to become dry.

The packing is done in the most thorough manner, the system depending upon the class of trees in hand and distance to destination. We have shipped to every quarter of the globe and have had trees in transit for ninety days and open up in perfect condition.

Mistakes. We make them; so does everybody. If we make a mistake write us about it. Write good-naturedly if you can, although we will do what is right any way. Do not be unjust and tell your neighbors and friends without giving us a fair chance to correct the error. Think of some of the blunders you have made in your time.

THE GRIFFING BROS. CO.

**Jacksonville, Fla.
Miami, Fla.**

DESCRIPTIVE GATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

Griffing's Pomona Nurseries

NURSERIES AND BRANCH OFFICES
MACCLENNY, GRIFFING, KOMOKO and MIAMI

GENERAL OFFICES
28 E. BAY ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

THE ORANGE, POMELO (Grape Fruit), AND OTHER CITRUS FRUITS

THE growing of Citrus fruit trees, embracing the Orange, Pomelo (Grape Fruit), Lemon, Kumquat, Lime, etc., have for the past few years taken precedence in our Nursery over other classes of fruit trees. We have grown at our Nurseries in Baker, Brevard and Dade Counties, what we believe to be the largest and most complete stock of Orange and other Citrus fruits ever grown in the State.

For the past few years, or since the freeze of 1895, we have watched carefully the development of the Orange industry in the extreme Southern portion of the State, and in Cuba, since the Spanish-American War, to which sections the freezes that have visited us almost annually since 1895 seem to be crowding the Orange industry. Owing to the entirely different conditions to be met and overcome, and a certain amount of prejudice existing among the orange growers of the so-called Orange Belt, the development in South Florida and Cuba has not been rapid. Plantings in both the lower East and lower West Coast have increased yearly; and the prospects are for even larger plantings in the immediate future. The increased acreage being due to the successful crops of the past few years and the generally satisfactory growth made by carefully tended young groves. This has convinced many heretofore skeptical "would-be" orange growers that the Orange and Grape Fruit business is destined to be a success in the more Southern portion of the State.

In Cuba, the experiment, if it could justly be called an experiment, is not as far advanced as in South Florida; none of the groves planted since the Spanish-American War having had sufficient time to attain profitable bearing age. Where trees have been planted under ordinarily favorable conditions, and well cared for, the growth has been satisfactory. Some of the first plantings are this year producing a good crop of fruit for the age of trees. The native Cuban Orange is very prolific, usually sweet, but lacking in a measure the spicy flavor or tone to be found in the Florida Orange. This deficiency will, no doubt, be overcome by planting best varieties of budded fruit and the use of potash. The Cuban Pomelo, (Grape Fruit), is of good quality, the trees seeming to adapt themselves to the climate and soil, grow vigorously, and produce fruit in paying quantities at a very early age. We predict a future for Grape Fruit in Cuba.



C. S. BLOOD'S GROVE, TERRA CEIA, FLA.
Planted with our trees, February, 1900. Picture taken, August, 1903.

EACH of the several sections of Florida and the Islands where the growing of citrus fruits is made an industry, have their peculiar advantages over the others.

FIRST:

The Central and Northern portion of Florida, embracing the famous old St. John's river groves, from Lake George north; the Orange Lake section, with its mammoth groves at Citra, the largest the world has ever known; and the numerous groves in the intermediate sections, produced the Oranges that made Florida famous. And were it not for the hazardous freeze risk, would, in our opinion, be the most profitable section in the State to plant. Many who are loth to give up and go farther South, where there is less risk from freeze, but where the fruit is not as early or considered as good, are taking chances on the

freeze; using the precaution of planting trees on the Citrus Trifoliata stock, largely of the Satsuma variety, and many promising young groves is the result.

In this section the Satsuma ripens in October, and is the first good Orange on the market, always bringing fancy prices. Others of the tenderer varieties are planted to a limited extent, but some protection should be given the trees.

SECOND:

The Lake Region, or, what the Orange growers in that section please to call "The Orange Belt of the State," and where, at the time of the 1895 freeze, the great bulk of the crop was being harvested, has a decided advantage in the freeze risk over the Central and Northern portion; being able to grow most of the early and mid-season varieties with comparative safety. The trees, as a rule, make a better growth and the fruit is considered by some superior in flavor to that grown in the Southern portion.

In this section, if a planter can select moist, heavy ground on which the Trifoliata will thrive, it would be safe to grow any of the standard varieties of Orange and Grapefruit budded on Trifoliata. The Trifoliata, being of a deciduous nature, retards the growth, and as the temperature in this section seldom ever falls low enough to damage the trees, unless in tender growth, it makes a comparatively safe and sure venture.

THIRD:

The more Southern portion of Florida is practically immune from the freeze risk, being the only section in the United States where oranges can be grown without this hazard; most of the standard sorts grow well and produce good crops. There is a diversity of opinion as to the varieties best adapted, and only a few years of actual results from fruiting trees that are now fast coming into bearing will intelligently decide the question. Of Oranges, we should advise planting more largely of the mid-winter and late varieties, giving preference to the late sorts. Practically all varieties of Grape Fruit succeed well, bear heavy crops of good quality and well flavored fruit. We would advise the planting quite of one-half or more of each grove to Grape Fruit. Trees grow during the greater portion of the year and while the growth is not as rank as in the Central and Northern part of the State, the length of the growing period enables the trees to make quite as much or more growth.



ORANGE TREES IN ADAM GRAY'S GROVE,
NEAR HAVANA, CUBA.
Our Trees, planted January, 1900. Photographed June, 1903.

FOURTH:

In Cuba the conditions are new, and different from those we have in any part of Florida, inasmuch as there is an absolute immunity from frost and an entirely different class of soil to all we have in Florida.

The land is, as a rule, fertile, and requires little, if any, fertilizing to build a grove; thus doing away with the use of large quantities of nitrogen, one of the most expensive ingredients in Florida fertilizer.

The Orange and Grape Fruit thrive in all parts of the island, and the Isle of Pines. The native groves produce heavy crops of sweet, clean fruit. The Orange is a little deficient in flavor to the best Florida Oranges, but the Grape Fruit is quite up to the standard in quality, size and appearance. The rapidly increasing demand for, and the growing popularity of the Grape Fruit among the masses of the fruit-eating public, promises a good market at fancy prices for many times the present production.

Cuba and the Isle of Pines' principal advantage lies in their immunity from frost, fertility of the soil, and the apparent adaptability of all classes of Citrus trees.

LITTLE TALK ABOUT STOCKS FOR CITRUS TREES.

There is a wide difference of opinion and much localism as to the best and most practical stock for Orange, Grape Fruit, etc. To meet this varied demand we have, for the past several years, propagated all standard varieties on Sweet and Sour Orange, Rough lemon and the Citrus Trifoliata stock. Orders not stating the stock desired will be filled with trees budded on the stock that, in our judgment, is best suited for the section and the class of land on which they are to be planted.

The Sweet Orange as a Stock.—The Sweet Orange is the favorite stock with many planters; some claim the fruit to be better in quality, the trees hardier and longer lived. Trees budded on Sweet Orange roots grow vigorously, make handsome grove trees, and we consider them much hardier than trees budded upon Sour or Rough Lemon roots. Sweet Orange roots thrive best on well drained pine land, not being as well suited to the hammock or low moist soil as either the Sour Orange, Rough Lemon or Trifoliata stock. These budded on Sweet Orange stock come into bearing at a moderately early age.

The Sour Orange as a Stock.—The Sour Orange is a general favorite among grove owners in the Lake Region, and also with many on the lower West Coast of Florida. The young trees are not of as rapid growth as the Sweet Orange or the Rough Lemon, but when once established grow vigorously and make handsome grove trees; it adapts itself to either the low pine land, light or heavy hammock, thriving best on the moist soil, or well drained hammock. Trees budded on Sour Orange are, as a rule, a little tardy in producing fruit, much depending upon the variety budded upon it.

The Rough Lemon as a Stock.—The Rough Lemon is the most vigorous of our list of Citrus stocks; trees budded on it are usually tender and should not be planted where there is danger from frost. It is well adapted for planting in the extreme Southern portion of Florida, either on the East or West Coast, in Cuba, the West India Islands and Central American countries. It adapts itself to a greater range of soils and conditions than other of the Citrus stocks, does fairly well on light, sandy soil,

makes good growth when planted in the rocky soil of Dade County, but when planted on the low moist soils and in heavy hammocks, the growth is most remarkable. The Rough Lemon will stand a greater amount of water than any other of the Orange stocks. We have known of Wild Lemon trees growing in places where the roots were under the water fully one-third of the time. Trees budded on Rough Lemon usually produce fruit at a very early age.

The Citrus Trifoliata as a Stock.—The Citrus Trifoliata is a distinct and primitive specie of the Citrus family, found growing wild in Japan, reproducing itself practically without variation, from seeds. It is deciduous in its habit, shedding its leaves in the fall and winter; the root system is even more inactive during the winter than the Peach, Pear or Plum in this latitude. When used as a stock for the Orange or Grapefruit this deciduous habit necessarily imparts hardiness to the variety budded upon it; inasmuch as it causes the trees to stop growing early in the season and prevents them starting growth at every warm period during the winter and spring. Trees budded on Trifoliata seldom start until the spring is well at hand. The use of Trifoliata as a stock is not an absolute protection against damage from frost during our most severe season, but in ordinary seasons will carry the most tender varieties through safely.

Orange and Grape Fruit budded on Trifoliata stock are not as much dwarfed, as many suppose, trees in the Nursery growing quite as well and making as fine trees as those on other stocks; in the grove they are inclined to grow close and compact, making beautiful, low-branched, stocky trees. Trifoliata thrives best on moist, heavy soil; we would not recommend same for light, pine land, or light hammock soils, as the trees planted on such

land are hard to make live and usually make very unsatisfactory growth; but when planted in alluvial deposits, or in low, moist hammock, or on the heavier grade of pine land or flat woods, they are easy to transplant and the growth is quite satisfactory. **The early bearing quality and the extreme productiveness is of special importance to the planter, whether the grove is located either in the Northern or Southern portion of the State.** Trees budded on Citrus Trifoliata usually produce profitable crops from 1 to 2 years sooner than when budded on other stocks, **reducing not only the risks from frosts, but also the cost of bringing groves into profitable bearing to a minimum.**



A. E. HOXIE GROVE, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Planted with our trees, February, 1901. Photographed, August, 1903.

Florida origin with the exception of Pernambuco, which is of South American origin; and Tresca from the Bahamas.

Kumquats. Japanese origin.

Lemons listed are all of foreign origin, belonging to the Sicily group.

Limes. Each of the varieties listed are of independent origin. (See description).

Citron. The only Citron we list is budded from a tree secured from Department of Agriculture, of probable foreign origin.

CLASSES

And Source of Origin.

The citrus fruits we list are divided into the following classes, or sources of origin, viz.:

Seville, abbreviated in the descriptions (Sev.). The Sweet Seville, or China Seville, originating in Southeastern Asia.

St. Michael, abbreviated (St. M.), origin Portugal.

Malta Blood, abbreviated (Mal. B.), origin in the Isle of Malta.

Mandarin, abbreviated (Man.), origin, China.

Pomelo (Grape Fruit), Varieties listed are all of native



ORANGE AND GRAPE FRUIT TREES AS GROWN ON CITRUS TRI-FOLIATA AT OUR NORTHERN DIVISION NURSERY.

SEASONS OF MATURITY OF ORANGES

The season of ripening varies somewhat in different localities. In Louisiana, and in North Central Florida, the same varieties mature much earlier than in South Florida and Cuba.

Oranges can conveniently be classed into six ripening periods, based upon the time the fruit becomes edible and in fit condition to ship, as follows:

Early. Varieties maturing in October and early November.

Medium Early. Varieties maturing during the months of November and the early part of December.

Mid-Season. Varieties maturing the latter part of December, in January and February.

Medium Late. Varieties holding and retaining full amount of juice until March and early April.

Late. Varieties retaining the full amount of juice and flavor until the latter part of April and in early May.

Summer. Varieties that remain good well into the summer, retaining juice and quality.

The following lists are based upon the ripening period in the section where the varieties are most largely grown.

Early, Boone's Early, Early Oblong, Satsuma, Sweet Seville.

Medium Early, Mandarin, Parson Brown, Nonpareil, Thompson's Imp. Navel.

Mid-Season, Centennial, Homosassa, Jaffa, Magnum Bonum, Oneco, Pineapple, St. Michael's Tangerine, Washington Navel.

Medium Late, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Mediterranean Sweet, Navelencia, Ruby.

Late, Bessie, Joppa Late, Sanford's Mediterranean.

Summer, Lamb's Summer, Tardiff, Valencia Late.



CITRUS NURSERY ON SOUR ORANGE ROOTS AT NORTHERN DIVISION NURSERY.

PACKING AND PRUNING CITRUS TREES

Orange and other Citrus trees will be pruned before shipment, unless especially instructed to the contrary. For summer shipments the pruning will be more severe than for fall or winter; trees for short shipments, those within the State, we usually pack in open-top boxes which allows perfect ventilation; long distance shipments are made in closed boxes, but well ventilated. Special instructions for packing Citrus trees will be carefully followed.

BEWARE OF FROZEN TREES

Though they may not show serious injury at the time they are received and planted. If the least frozen they are hard to make live, and do not make satisfactory growth.



STAKE-TRAINED ORANGE TREES.

PRICES

For ORANGES, POMELOS (Grape Fruit), LEMON, LIME and CITRON

Budded on either Sweet or Sour Orange Roots, Rough Lemon Roots, or Citrus Trifoliata Roots.

	Each.	10	100	1000
3 and 4-yr. old stock, 2 to 3 ft. straight trees.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$225.00
3 and 4-yr. old stock, 3 to 4 ft. straight trees.....	.40	3.50	30.00	275.00
4 and 5-yr. old stock, 4 to 5 ft., partly branched trees, .50	4.50	35.00	325.00	
5-yr. old stock, 5 ft. up, heavily branched tree.....	.75	6.00	50.00	

All Oranges and Citrus Trees are Stake Trained.

ORANGE

Trees

Never

Freeze

At Our

Southern

Division

Nursery



ORANGE AND GRAPE FRUIT TREES.
As Grown at Our Southern Division Nursery at Miami

ORANGES

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

Bessie. (St. M.) A very fine late variety, originated by the late Dudley Adams, of Tangerine, Fla. Medium sized; thin skin, tough and firm; juicy and well flavored. One of the most profitable sorts, but not quite as late as the Tardiff.

Boone's Early. (Mal.) Claimed by the introducer to be the earliest of all Oranges; medium sized, thin skin; pulp tender with very little "rag," few seed, excellent quality. A worthy variety which is attracting much attention and being extensively planted.

Centennial. (St. M.) A rather early variety, but holds its fruit in prime condition longer than most early or mid-season varieties, and is usually of fine quality late in the season. Fruit is medium in size, heavy, bright colored, with thin, tough skin; sweet and juicy pulp. One of the earliest to ripen of mid-season varieties.

Early Oblong. (Sev.) Medium size, round to oblong in shape; thin smooth skin, very sweet in October and retains its juice until late in the fall. A very choice variety and should be planted largely in the Central and Northern portions of Florida.

Homosassa. (Sev.) One of the best types of Florida Oranges. Moderately early. Trees a vigorous grower with few thorns. Fruit medium sized, round, somewhat flattened; uniformly heavy and juicy; color bright, skin smooth, thin and tough; quality best. A good keeper and carries well to market.

Jaffa. (Mal.) A very choice Orange imported from Syria; late ripening thornless, strong, upright growth of distinct appearance and habits. Trees fruit young and produce heavy annual crops. Medium to large size, thin skin, pulp rich and melting with scarcely any fiber. Fruit remains on trees in firm condition for a long period. One of the 4 or 5 best varieties in our list.

Joppa Late. (Unknown.) Imported by Mr. A. B. Chapman, San Gabriel, from seed obtained in Joppa, Palestine. An extremely late variety. Trees of a vigorous growth and thornless; fruit medium to large, slightly oblong; thin skin, few seeds; pulp juicy and sweet. One of the most promising new varieties in our list.

King. (Man.) Large, late Mandarin of exceptional value, and may be shipped as late as May. Like all other Mandarins has loosely adhering rind and segment; color orange red; skin rough but general fine appearance; juicy and meaty, with a peculiar and most agreeable aromatic flavor.

Lamb's Summer. (St. M.) A late variety hanging on the tree till well into the summer. Size medium, oblong; quality good. Claimed by some to be the latest of all.

Magnum Bonum. (St. M.) One of the best mid-season varieties; tree vigorous grower, very prolific; the fruit is large in size, flattened; color light clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; fine grained, tender and melting. Fruit is very heavy and juicy; an excellent shipper; quality best.

Majorca. (Mal.) Medium size, round, rich, juicy and sweet. Trees have similar habits and characteristics of Jaffa. A good keeper and popular market variety. Medium to late season.

Mandarin. (Man.) One of the oldest and best known of the Mandarin or Kid Glove type of Orange. Fruit medium to small, flattened; color deep yellow; thin skin with loosely adhering segments. Grows exceptionally well on Trifoliata Stock. Season, medium to early.

Maltese Blood. (Mal.) Medium to late season; fruit however is eaten in December, but it improves if left on the tree until March or April. Medium size, round or slightly oblong; skin smooth, thin and tough; juicy, sweet and sprightly. Tree prolific and vigorous.

Mediterranean Sweet (Maltese Oval). (Mal.) One of the best of imported oranges; fruit medium to large, quality best; trees are good growers, thornless, and of distinct spreading growth. Will stand several degrees more cold than most varieties, being nearly as hardy as Satsuma. Medium to late season.

Myrtle Orange. (Man.) Grown only for ornamental purposes; for description see Ornamentals page.

Navelencia. (Sev. Mal.) A new variety that is attracting considerable attention in California. Supposed to be a cross between the Thompson Imm. Navel and Valencia Late, combining the best qualities of these two excellent varieties. Fruit of good size, smooth and thin-skinned, quality good. Tree good grower, small thorns with general Navel characteristics. Comes into bearing at an early age. Ripe 30 to 60 days later than Washington Navel.

Nonpareil. (Sev.) Very desirable medium early variety, good quality, trees vigorous and prolific.

Oneco. (Man.) Medium to full size for Mandarin type. Color of skin red like Tangerine, which it resembles in many respects. Fruit is of good quality the flavor reminding one of the Satsuma and Tangerine blended.

Parson Brown. (St. M.) An early orange that was very popular in Lake Weir section previous to the 1895 freeze. Claimed by some not to be of the best quality, but if properly cultivated and fertilized, is a good flavored fruit; size medium, round but slightly oblong, smooth skin, fine texture; keeps and ships well; begins ripening in November; a good early Orange, considered by some to be superior to Boone's Early.

Pineapple. (St. M.) An old favorite in the Orange Lake region of Florida, possessing a fine pineapple flavor; fruit medium in size, thin skin, heavy and juicy, quality best. Exceptionally good keeper, well suited for long distance or foreign shipments, making it especially desirable for Cuban, Central American, and Mexican planting.

Ruby. (Mal.) An orange of fine quality, trees almost thornless, good grower, heavy bearer and is the favorite Blood Orange; medium size; skin thin, but very tough; pulp melting, juicy and of exquisite flavor. Quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked with blood red, and when fully ripe the inner pulp becomes ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. We esteem this one of the most valuable varieties for general planting; takes kindly to the Trifoliata stock.

Sanford's Mediterranean. (St. M.) One of the best and most profitable Oranges; originated from General Sanford's importation; trees good grower, bears young, and does exceptionally well on Trifoliata stock. Size medium round, color light orange, pulp rich and juicy. Season medium to late. An excellent variety and should be generally planted.

Satsuma. (Synonyms, Oushiu Kii Seedless.) (Man.) Variety of the Mandarin family imported by Gen. Van Valkenburg, a former resident of

Japan, under the name of Oushiu, and has been called by some Kii Seedless. At the suggestion of Mrs. VanValkenburg it was named Satsuma, which name it is generally known by now. It is extensively cultivated in the Northern portion of Japan, where there is danger of frost; similar to the conditions found in Central and Northern Florida.

It is the hardiest of all varieties of the Orange family and in a dormant condition will stand a temperature from 6 to 8 degrees lower than the standard Orange; the trees are inclined to grow low and spreading, making a unique but beautiful grove; somewhat smaller than the average Orange tree; the fruit is medium size, flattened, inclined to be slightly conical in shape; color is reddish orange, but not red like King and Tangerine varieties; the rind and segments part freely; flesh, fine grain, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, with an exceptionally rich meaty flavor. Ripens in October and November. When budded on the Trifoliata it hardens its growth early and seldom shows signs of growth until late in the spring, thus reducing the danger of frost to a minimum.

No Orange in our list comes into bearing so young or produces more abundant crops. Trees in the nursery rows when allowed to stand the second and third year produce heavy crops of excellent fruit; when planted in groves and given plenty of fertilizer and cultivation, good crops may be expected the third year.

We consider the Satsuma decidedly the most money-making orange for the Central and Northern portions of Florida, the Gulf coast section of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, succeeding exceptionally well in the Mississippi Delta. The fruit on the market always brings fancy prices, ripening early as it does, and really being sweet, it is not disappointing, like so many so-called early Oranges. The better it is known on the market, the better prices it will bring. We do not recommend this Orange for Southern Florida, but for Central and Northern Florida and the Gulf Coast of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas it is thoroughly adapted and should be generally planted, enabling these sections to produce Oranges that are not only exceptionally fine in quality, but remunerative to the grower. On the heavy lands of Cuba we believe this will be a successful early sort, being the earliest good sweet fruit on the market, thus commanding fancy prices.

St. Michael's Blood. (Mal.) A blood Orange of exceptionally good quality, trees uniformly good growers and distinct in character; fruit medium size, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor. Does not show the blood characteristics as pronounced as the Ruby, yet if allowed to fully ripen on the trees, is decidedly streaked with red.

Sweet Seville. (Sev.) Possesses many of the characteristics of the Early Oblong, but rather better quality; medium to small size, good keeper and sweetens among the first of early kinds; trees vigorous and prolific, usually producing good crops of fruit the third year from planting. Ripens very early.

Tangerine. (Dancy's.) (Man.) Probably the best known of the Kid Glove or Mandarin type of Oranges; the tree is an upright, vigorous grower, usually commencing to bear while young. Well suited for planting on Citrus Trifoliata stock to which it takes kindly. Fruit small to medium size, skin and segments part freely. Juicy, aromatic and rich; deep red color. Very attractive, commanding good prices on the market.

Tardiff. (Hart's Late.) (St. M.) One of the most popular late Oranges. The fruit ripens in April, hangs on the trees in good condition until mid-summer; tree is of strong and vigorous growth. The variety is distinct, very prolific and comes into bearing comparatively early. Fruit medium size: round to slightly oval, smooth and heavy, the flesh being firm; flavor when ripe, brisk and racy; color lightish orange; few if any seeds.

Thompson's Improved Navel. (Sev.) In character and habit similar to Washington Navel. Fruit medium size, thin skinned, good flavor and comes into bearing early. Prolific. Earlier to ripen than Washington Navel.

Valencia Late. (Mal.) A late Orange of exceptionally good quality, is deservedly popular in California, where it is largely grown, and usually brings fancy prices during the spring and summer months. Fruit ripens in May or June and often hangs on the trees in good condition until July or August; juicy and tender; quality excellent. A good variety and should be largely planted in Florida and the Islands.

Washington Navel. (Sev.) Ranks first in quality and prolificness of the Navel Oranges; trees of this variety when budded on the Citrus Trifoliata have fruited freely in the nursery, and in groves have borne quite as early as standard varieties. Like other Navels, it has a decided navel mark at the blossom end; size large, somewhat oval, meaty, tender, sweet and highly flavored, with little membrane or fiber in its interior make-up.



CITRUS TREES ON TRIFOLIATA STOCK, BEARING IN NURSERY.

POMELO (Grape Fruit)

Pomelo. Commercially known as "Grape Fruit," which name has been given it from its habit of bearing in large clusters, and which name it is commonly known by throughout the United States and the West India Islands. Comparatively few, as yet, being familiar with the name "Pomelo," which is of foreign derivation.

In no place in the world has the culture of Grape Fruit reached such perfection as in Florida. The improvement of, and the extension of the cultivation of this fruit, which a score of years ago was comparatively unknown, has led to its establishment as an important commercial fruit.

The Shaddock, to which family the Pomelo belongs, is a native of the Malayan and Polynesian Islands.

The Pomelo is a most delicious fruit, and is rapidly becoming known in the markets. Although the planting of trees, during recent years, has been very heavy, prices for the fruit hold up remarkably well, the demand seeming to keep pace with the increased supply, and while we may not hope to always be able to realize the extreme fancy prices that have been received during the past few years, yet the great multitude of fruit-eating people throughout the country do not know the value of this extremely healthful and delicious fruit. When the prices to the grower drop to from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per box the demand for same will increase many fold, as the great multitude of people will then be able to enjoy this luxury, while at the present time only the wealthy can indulge.

Prices for Pomelo Trees same as for Oranges.

Arantium. (Native.) A chance hybrid between the Sweet Orange and the Pomelo. Size smaller than common sorts, very sweet, with little or no bitter, late to ripen; good keeper:

Duncan. (Native.) Of this variety Mr. A. L. Duncan, formerly a well known horticulturist of Dunedin, Fla., said: "I do not know how either tree or fruit can be improved on." Fruit large size, peel tough and smooth, quality best, with an old fashioned Grape Fruit flavor. Tree a strong grower, prolific bearer; fruit will average from 46 to 54 to the box.

Excelsior. (Native.) Size medium to large, smooth skin, remarkably juicy, with full amount of the bitter so essential to the Grape Fruit. Hangs on the trees without detriment until late in July; the tree is a strong, upright grower, producing fruit in immense clusters. Average from 54 to 72 to the box.

Florida Common (or Standard). (Native.) The buds for the variety we list as Common Florida or Standard were taken from some of the best trees of old Florida seedling Grape Fruit, which has done more to create the great demand for this fruit than all other varieties, having just the right amount of the bitter or true Grape Fruit flavor. Fruit large size, light lemon color, heavy, of the best quality. The tree is a strong upright, rank grower; very prolific, producing fruit in immense clusters. Average to the box 46 to 54.

Marsh Seedless. (Native.) One of the most desirable varieties we propagate, and although nominally seedless, yet there is generally found a limited number of seeds. Size large, little flattened, skin smooth, heavy, juicy, and of excellent quality. Packs from 54 to 72 to the box.

Pernambuco. (So. Am.) A fine late variety introduced from South America. Trees large, good grower, heavy annual bearer, with short thorns. Fruit medium to large, heavy and of good quality. In the Manatee River section this variety is considered the best market sort grown. Packs from 54 to 72 to the box.

Standard. (See Florida Common.)

Triumph. (Native.) Fruit medium to small, clear, thin skin, fine flavor, with less "rag" than in most Grape Fruit, very heavy, juicy and well flavored; a popular variety, as the market seems to demand a medium to small Grape Fruit of good quality. Packs 74 to 96.

Royal. (Native.) Fruit small to medium with little of the bitter; can be eaten from the hand; moderately early to ripen; fine grower and good bearer.

Tresca. (Bahamas.) A beautiful variety having a rose-colored pulp and destined to become a popular market sort. Quality very fine. Tree a good grower and prolific fruiter.

Walters. (Native.) Medium size, color light lemon yellow, heavy, of excellent quality; trees are strong, upright growers, very prolific, bearing fruit in large clusters. The favorite variety among many planters.

LEMONS

Commercial Lemon culture has been given little attention in Florida. In a few sections exempt from frost it has been found to be a profitable industry, and at the present time there are several groves in the Southern portion of the State. In no country does the Lemon thrive better than in Florida. There is no reason why Florida and the West India Islands should not produce a large proportion of the Lemons imported annually.

Prices for Lemon Trees same as for Oranges and Pomelo.

Villa Franca. Imported by Gen. Sanford and considered one of the very best for Florida culture; tree is exceptionally vigorous, with few, if any, thorns. Very prolific, producing fruit at an early age. Fruit medium size, rind smooth and sweet, juicy, with strong acid of fine quality.

Genoa. A variety imported into California from Genoa, Italy. It is an early bearer and in favorable seasons produces fruit almost the entire year. Fruit is of best quality; a profitable market lemon.

LIMES

The Lime is tenderer than either the Orange, Pomelo or Lemon, and should only be planted in South Florida or the Islands. The budding of the Lime on Trifoliata materially increases its hardiness making it possible to grow same farther North.

The use of Limes in preference to the Lemons for summer drinks is becoming more general, the demand far exceeding the supply; as soon as its superiority becomes generally known, the demand will be greatly increased. Limes are not successful either in California or Louisiana, the Southern portion of Florida being the only territory in the United States where they can be successfully grown. In this section and in Cuba they should be generally planted.

Prices for Lime Trees same as for Orange, Pomelo and Lemon Trees.

Native Florida. (Native.) We have this variety budded from one of the largest and best Native Limes we have ever seen, and we believe it will give better satisfaction in most cases than any of the larger imported sorts. Very prolific; bears full at two years old, and is a handsome, smooth, well colored fruit, and very juicy.

Persian Seedless. (Persian.) Of foreign origin. Size large; seedless; skin smooth and thin; very juicy and of good quality. Quite tender.

Sour Rangpur. (India.) Medium size. Fruit has the finest acid, finely flavored, entirely distinct from any other Lime. Color of skin orange-red, like the Dancy Tangerine.

Tahiti. (Tahiti Island.) Quite as large as Lemons. Very juicy and of the best quality.

Seedlings. Many planters prefer seedling Limes to the budded stock, and to meet this demand we have raised a block of seedlings from selected fruit at our Miami Nursery, and can supply first-class one and two year old stock. Seedling Limes bear young and prolific. The trees usually come true to the parent.

CITRON

Price for Citron Trees same as for Orange, Pomelo Lemon and Limes.

McCormick. Our stock is budded from a bearing tree in the McCormick grove, at Cocconut Grove, which trees were sent to Mr. McCormick from the department at Washington. Fruit very large, and has a thick inner skin, the part used for preserves.

KUMQUATS

Sometimes called the "Kin Kan Orange." Imported from Japan where it withstands more cold than the Asiatic Orange. Tree of dwarfish habit, beautiful compact head, fine foliage; when in fruit very handsome. Fruits in clusters; is eaten from the hand without removing the skin; fine and much sought for jams, preserves and pickles. Every one in Florida or any of the Gulf States should possess some trees of this novel Orange. Can easily be protected from frosts by covering, being of low, compact growth. It is also especially adapted for planting in tubs for the conservatory or window garden.

PRICE FOR KUMQUATS.

Budded on Lemon Roots and Citrus Trifoliata Stock Only.

	Each.	10	100
1 to 1½ ft. trees, 2 to 3 year old roots.....	30 cts.	\$2.50	\$20.00
1½ to 2 ft. trees, 3 to 4 year old roots.....	40 cts.	3.50	30.00
2 to 2½ ft. trees, 3 to 4 year old roots.....	50 cts.	4.00	35.00
2½ to 3 ft. trees, 3 to 5 year old roots.....	75 cts.	6.00	
3 ft. up trees, fruiting, 3 to 5 year old roots.....	\$1.00	8.00	

Marumi. (Round.) This is like a miniature Orange in both the tree and fruit. The tree grows compact, with small limbs and leaves; few short thorns. Of the two varieties, it is hardier than the Oblong.

Nagami. (Oblong.) This is the common variety more generally grown and is rather better flavored and considerably larger than the Round variety. Tree is a thornless, strong, upright grower.

CITRUS FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS.

Rough Lemon, Sour Orange, Sweet Orange, and Citrus Trifoliata Seedlings.

	10	100	1000
8 to 12 inches tall.....	\$0.50	\$ 2.50	\$12.00
12 to 18 inches tall.....	.75	4.00	18.00
18 to 24 inches tall.....	1.00	5.00	22.00
2 to 3 feet tall.....	1.50	7.50	40.00
3 to 4 feet tall.....	2.00	15.00	
4 to 6 feet tall.....	2.50	20.00	

PECANS

AND OTHER NUT TREES



AVENUE OF PECAN TREES, POMONA NURSERIES.

SECOND to the production of Citrus trees, Nut trees have taken the precedence in our nurseries. We now have what we believe to be the largest and most complete stock of budded Pecan trees in the South, having many thousand one and two year old budded trees ready for this season's business. Our list of varieties is complete, embracing those as described in the Department of Agriculture Bulletins, together with several Florida nuts of special merit, some of which we believe to be as good, if not better, than some described by the department.

We look forward for many Pecan groves to be planted in the lower South in the next few years, besides a liberal planting of Walnuts, Chestnuts and other nut trees; we do not believe that the farmer or orchardist could do better than to plant a liberal quantity of same. Would especially call the attention of the Peach growers throughout Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas to the fact that the Pecan when planted in the Peach orchard, setting from 25 to 50 trees per acre, takes very little from the Peach trees, and by the time the Peach becomes old and unprofitable the Pecans would be in bearing and yield a permanent and remunerative income with but little labor or expense, as the Pecan once established is better able to care for itself than any other of our fruit or nut trees.

PECANS

The Pecan is the best of our native nuts, and as a dessert nut ranks at the head of the list.

The tree is indigenous throughout the lower Mississippi valley and its larger tributaries, the majority of the wild trees being found in Louisiana, Mississippi and Eastern Texas and in the river bottoms to the North as far as Central Illinois. Old, bearing trees grown from seed planted by settlers can be found in all parts of the South and occasionally trees are reported much further North, and in the Eastern States.

Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas promise to be the most profitable areas in which to plant trees commercially.

The trees thrive on a wide range of soils; the moist alluvial soils found in the river bottoms, the high, rolling red lands found over so large an area of the South, the sandy pine land, the flatwoods and rolling lands of the more immediate Coast Region, all seem equally well adapted; trees have been reported as thriving and bearing well as far south as Manatee river. The only material difference being the more rapid growth when planted on fertile soil.

For shade trees there is nothing more desirable, where a deciduous tree is wanted or can be used. The tree grows rapidly, having a healthy, clean vigorous looking foliage, quite dense enough for shade in the South; for if shade trees are too dense they are apt to harbor mosquitoes and other insects. The crops of nuts in the fall are a great satisfaction. Every Southern yard should have a few Pecan trees of the better varieties; they not only being a pleasure in the way of shade in the summer months, but a profit in the fall.

THE PROFITS IN, AND MARKET FOR CHOICE NUTS.

When we consider the fact that over \$3,000,000 worth of nuts are annually imported into the United States, it will readily be seen that there is a good market for choice, uniform sized nuts of good quality.

Moreover this demand is steadily increasing, and it must be remembered that the imported nuts are in no way equal to the delicious, thin shell pecans of the varieties propagated and offered in our list.

The excellence of the Pecan over other nuts in food value is interestingly shown by the following analysis taken from



PECANS AS SHADE TREES.

Bulletin No. 54 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

CLASSES OF NUTS ANALYZED.	Edible Portion.						Food value per pound.
	Edible Portion.	Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbo- hydrates.	Ash.	
	Pr Ct.	Pr Ct.	Pr.Ct.	Pr.Ct.	Pr.Ct.	Pr Ct.	
Pecans, kernels,	100.0	2.9	10.3	70.8	14.3	1.7	3445
Walnuts, kernels,	100.0	2.8	16.7	64.4	14.8	1.3	3305
Filberts, kernels,	100.0	3.7	15.6	65.3	13.0	2.4	3290
Cocoanuts, shredded	100.0	3.5	6.3	57.3	31.6	1.3	3125
Almonds, kernels,	100.0	4.8	21.0	54.9	17.3	2.0	3030
Shelled peanuts,	100.0	1.6	30.5	49.2	16.2	2.5	1955

Enough has been written in the newspapers about the profits of a Pecan grove to make a book many times the size of this catalog, and while we have no doubt that some of the statements were stretched to the utmost, owing to the writer having something to sell, yet it is true, the party who plants a Pecan grove of the better variety of nuts, using budded trees, cannot help but realize a handsome profit. A low average yield from a grove ten years from time of planting should be from 15 to 25 pounds of nuts per tree, with a probable average of 20 pounds. Figuring that these nuts at the very lowest price of 15cts. per pound, and with 48 trees planted to the acre, 30 feet apart each way, it would bring an income of \$142 per acre. After the trees have attained this age, little or no cultivation or attention is needed; the trees being of forest nature are able to take care of themselves; however, a liberal amount of cultivation and possibly some fertilizer would increase the yield sufficiently to make the work profitable.

BUDDED PECANS.

The propagation of Pecans by budding and grafting in sufficient quantities to warrant the offering of same to the public is of comparatively recent date. It is only after several years of expensive and discouraging experiments that we have, in a measure, solved the problem, and at the present time the budding

or grafting is slow, tedious and uncertain, oftentimes resulting in great loss of both the bud-wood and seedlings.

No intelligent planter would think of planting a seedling Apple or Peach orchard, with the expectation of getting desirable fruit or uniformity in same, and the same rule that would apply to the Peach and Apple, applies equally as well to the Pecan.

Sixteen years ago we planted seed of the Frotcher's Egg Shell variety, and some large choice nuts from Santa Rosa county, the best and finest nuts that we could secure. About one-half



NURSERY BUDDED PECAN TREES.

of the trees are standing where the seed were planted, the others were transplanted when 2 and 3 years old. They are now of a very uneven size, some being fully twice as large as others, but the transplanted ones are, as a whole, slightly larger than those where the seed were planted, generally more uniform in size, and have borne better. Of about 76 trees 56 have fruited up to the present time; of these, only 8 are considered good enough for us to propagate; about 15 are good nuts, but inferior to the seed

planted; the balance of these that have borne are small, inferior nuts, the trees are only suitable to top graft to good varieties. This is our experience with seedling trees, and we have yet to learn of others having better average results. It is the same story wherever seedling trees are planted, matters not how choice the seed nuts. Had we been able to secure budded trees we would now have 76 valuable trees, while we now have only 8 good trees, 15 that are barely good enough to give room to and 53 worthless.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF BUDDED PECANS.

There are many advantages in budded trees over seedlings, three of the most important are:

First. To be sure of getting good sized nuts with thin shell and of good quality.

Second. To have bearing trees in about half the time it takes the seedlings to produce nuts; budded trees usually come into bearing in from 3 to 5 years from planting, while the youngest that we have ever known a seedling to produce nuts, was 6 years, the average age being from 9 to 12 years.

Third. To have a grove of uniform size and appearance. Budded or grafted trees of any variety will grow evenly and show the same general characteristics, while in seedling trees the average growth of no two trees will be the same, and in many cases the variations will be so marked that the grove will look uneven and ragged, some trees being of a more vigorous growth, and fully twice as large as others.

THE SEEDLING PECAN.

Our experience with seedling Pecans is such that if we could only get seedling trees to plant we would still grow Pecans, and think them a good thing, but when budded or grafted trees can be had we would not give them room to grow.

BETTER THAN LIFE INSURANCE

WHAT? A PECAN GROVE.

Figure it out for yourself. If you can't make it figure that way, write us, we will help you.

PRICES

OF BUDDED PECANS ON PECAN ROOTS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 year old buds, 2 to 3 feet	\$1 00	\$8 50	\$75 00
1 year old buds, 3 to 4 feet	1 25	10 00	95 00
1 and 2 year old buds, 4 to 6 feet	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 year old buds, 6 feet and up	2 00	15 00	

*Frotcher's budded from seedlings, 25 per cent. off list.

EXTRA LARGE TREES AT SPECIAL PRICES.

In addition to the grades listed we have several hundred two and three year old buds 6 feet and upward in height, some of which bore in Nursery this year, upon which we will make special price upon application.

These large trees are admirably suited for yard and street planting; will make quick shade and will bear soon. Prices of seedling trees upon application.

DESCRIPTION OF BUDDED VARIETIES.

Bradley. This nut combines the largest number of good qualities of any in our list. It is a seedling of the Frotcher's Egg Shell, and in our opinion a much superior nut; the original tree produced nuts six years from the seed, and heavy annual crops since. A party in Texas to whom we sent samples of the Bradley, together with samples of other nuts, writes as follows: "Upon investigating more fully the samples sent me, I find your Bradley Pecan to be about as good a nut as I have ever seen; while not so large as some, it is well filled, it is rich and has good flavor." And as a result of this investigation he placed a very liberal order for trees of this variety with us. It is large, oblong, ovoid, shell thin, partition very thin, with no corky substance; kernel plump, rich and sweet; very heavy; quality best.

Belle. Medium, ovate; shell and partition thin, kernel well filled and easily taken out whole; quality very good. Desirable variety.

Centennial. One of the oldest of the improved varieties; nuts large, oblong and quite pointed at each end, usually rather constricted in the middle; the shell medium thickness, partitions rather thick and corky; kernel plump, quality best.

Chiquita. Small, ovate; shell medium; kernel plump; very sweet and rich; a good keeper, two year old nuts not the least rancid; very desirable.

Columbia. Said to be the largest of all the varieties; 35 or 40 to the pound. Claimed by some to be identical with the Rome, Pride of the Coast, and the 20th Century. Oblong, ovoid, shell slightly thick, kernel solid and rich, very sweet and highly flavored. Trees one of the best growers.

Curtis. Original tree grown from seed obtained from Arthur Brown, Bagdad, Fla., and described by Prof. Harold Hume as medium oblong, conical, shell thin, partitions thin, kernel full and plump, quality excellent.

Frotcher's (Egg Shell). One of the largest Pecans, averaging from 45 to 50 to the pound; shell very thin, and like many other of the thin shelled varieties, can be cracked by placing two nuts in the palm of the hand; meat very fine quality and can be removed from shell entirely. Shape oblong, kernel plump, sweet and good quality.

*Frotcher's (Budded from Seedlings). The buds for propagating the trees we offer as budded from Frotcher's seedlings were cut from bearing trees grown from Frotcher's Egg Shell, the nuts of which vary little from the parent nut in size, shape and general character. All are good nuts, well worthy of planting. Are better than named varieties as listed by some nurserymen. They will give you satisfaction. Price of trees budded from Frotcher's seedlings 25 per cent. off list.

Krak-Ezy. Medium, somewhat ovoid; very thin shell; can be easily cracked in the hand; kernel plump and sweet and can be removed from the shell without breaking. Quality best; this is the thinnest shell and easiest to crack in the hand of any we have seen. A true paper-shell variety.



THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY

Nut Trees

Lamar. In our opinion the best nut originating in the vicinity of Monticello. Large, medium to thin shell, long and pointed. Compares favorably in size and quality with Vandeman, Columbia. Bears uniform heavy crops of well-filled nuts. Kernels plump, of best quality.

Maj. Russell No. 1. Large, oblong ovoid, shell and partitions thin, kernel plump and full; quality good. This is the best nut grown on the famous Russell plantation at Olustee, Florida.

Maj. Russell No. 2. Very large, somewhat ovoid, shell slightly thick, quality excellent; good keeper and a very showy nut. It is a larger nut than the Maj. Russell No. 1, and owing to the increased thickness of the shell, is a better keeper.

Pan American. Size medium to large, oblong, ovoid, shell thick, partitions thin, kernel large, plump and sweet. Quality best; good keeper, and the meat can be taken out of the shell whole.

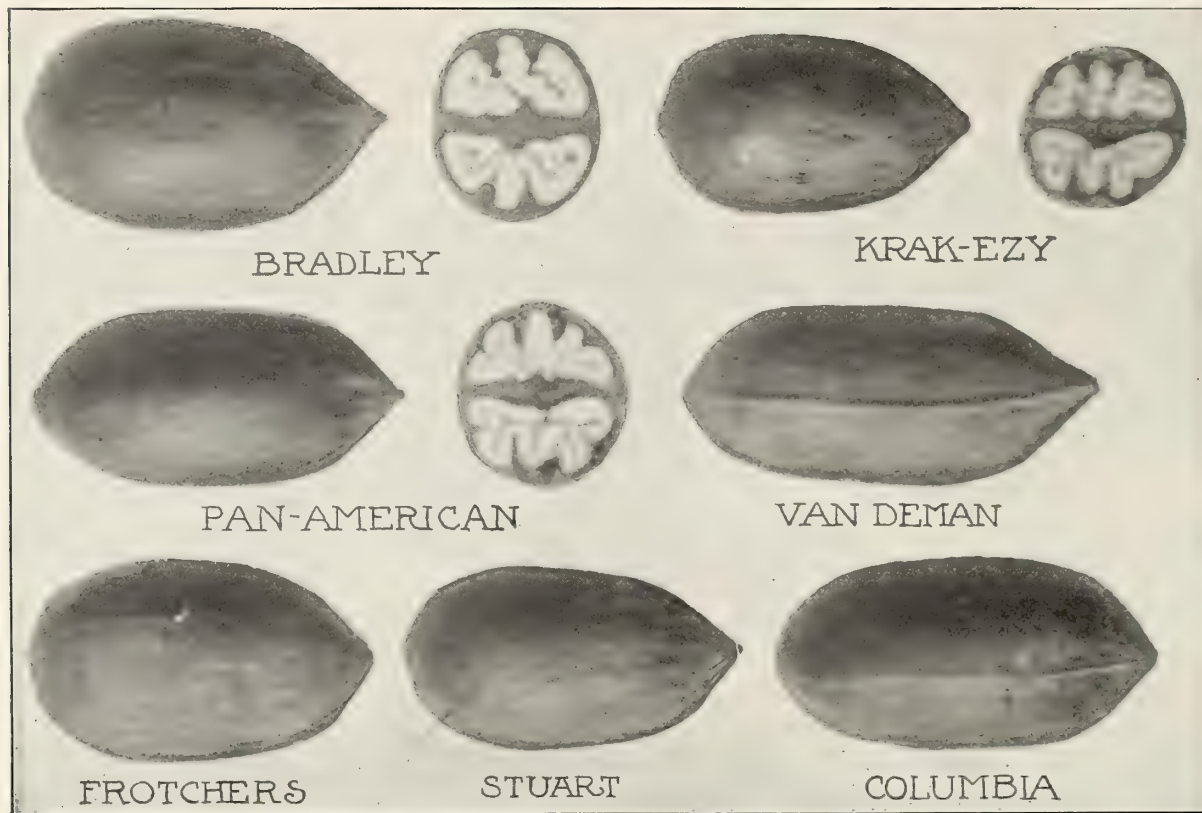
President. Large oblong, pointed, slightly flattened, shell thin, kernel well filled, quality best. Tree vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Pride of the Coast. Description the same as the Columbia.

Randal. Medium, slightly larger than Curtis, ovate; shell slightly thick; kernel plump, separating easily; quality very good.

Stuart. One of the oldest of the named varieties; nut somewhat short, ovoid in shape, shell thin. Partitions somewhat corky; kernel plump; quality very good.

Van Deman. A large nut, averaging from 45 to 50 per pound; oblong in form, shell quite thin, considerable corky substance. Kernel not as plump as some varieties. Quality good. Tree is a vigorous grower and prolific bearer.



OUR LEADING VARIETIES.

JAPAN WALNUTS

Japan Walnuts in appearance of foliage resemble other Walnuts. The trees grow low and spreading, and assume a very handsome round head; mature early, bear young, and are regular and abundant croppers. The trees make more rapid growth than any of the Walnut or Hickory family, and are nicely adapted for yard or roadside planting. The leaves are of immense size and a charming shade of green.

They have been largely distributed, succeeding admirably on the sandy soils of the Atlantic coast from New York to Florida. Their mass of fibrous roots render their transplanting as safe as that of an Apple or Peach. Their vigorous growth, luxuriant foliage and adaptability to the light, sandy soils and hot climates make them of special value to the Southern States.

PRICES OF JAPAN WALNUTS.

	Each	10	100
1-yr. 1 to 2 ft.	\$0.25	\$1.75	\$15.00
2-yr. 2 to 3 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00
2-yr. 3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00

Juglans Sieboldiana. Probably the first of the Japan Walnuts introduced into this country. The oldest tree known was grown from seed planted about 1860 by Mr. Towerhouse, in Shasta county, Cal. Nut ovate, sharp pointed; shell thicker than that of the Persian Walnut, but not so thick as American; kernel, flavor of butternut, less oily and better quality. Nuts are borne in clusters of twelve or fifteen each at the top of the previous year's growth.

Juglans Cordiformis. In form the tree is very similar to the foregoing, and comes to fruiting at four years from seed. This nut is of a peculiar heart shape, hence its name. Kernel plump and full, equaling in flavor the Persian Walnut, while its cracking qualities are superior to any other varieties, for by boiling the nuts about five minutes and cracking by a slight tap while hot, the thin shell readily parts, and the kernel can be extracted whole, which feature will render them valuable. The meat is very sweet and will be used by confectioners.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

Well-known Madeira nut of commerce. In regions where it is adapted a fine lofty tree with spreading head, bearing crops of excellent nuts enclosed like our native Black Walnut, in a simple husk is the result. Our trees are grown from seed, the thinnest-shelled nuts to be had being secured for this purpose.

PRICES OF ENGLISH WALNUTS.

	Each	10	100
1 yr. seedlings, 6 in. to 1 ft.	\$0.25	\$1.75	\$15.00
1 or 2 yr. seedlings, 1 to 2 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00

CHESTNUTS

Japan Mammoth. Quite distinct from European varieties. The leaf is long and narrow like a Peach, and dark green, making a very ornamental lawn tree. Bears young; nuts of enormous size and running three to seven to the burr. Its early bearing qualities and great productiveness of such large nuts are the wonder and admiration of all, and make it very desirable for home grounds.

PRICE.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0.30	\$2.25	\$20.00
3 to 4 feet ....	.35	2.50	22.50
4 to 5 feet ....	.50	4.00	35.00

ALMONDS

Princess and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

PRICE.

	Each	10	100
1 year, 2 to 4 feet, medium size	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
1 year, 4 to 6 feet, standard size.....	.25	2.00	15.00

PEACHES.

SINCE the starting of our business we have made Peaches one of its most prominent features, and are not only interested in growing them as a nursery product, but are also interested in the largest Peach orchard in the State, and have our plans laid for planting 1,000 acres; this should convince the most skeptical as to our faith in the peach industry.

The Peach is a fruit adapted to the entire South, and while there are a few varieties that can be successfully grown over a more or less extended area, the most of the varieties are limited to a comparative narrow range in latitude. We being located in a section where we can grow fine Nursery trees of the varieties wanted and planted in Georgia and the States farther North, also in the extreme Southern part of Florida, as well as though adapted to our own locality, our list of varieties is large and care should be taken in making selections.

The Peach is decidedly the fruit of the people, and is probably more widely used as a luxury of eating out of the hand and for table dessert than any other fruit grown, and should be grown by every one, if not for market, for home use.

Among the most successful types planted in the United States are: the Peen-to, abbreviated (P-to,) adapted only for planting in South Florida and the Southern portion of Texas; Honey, abbreviated (Hon.), a type adapted to the sections from Central Florida, North as far as Savannah; Spanish, abbreviated (Sp.), the native Peach for the extreme lower South; Chinese Cling, abbreviated (C. C.), a type to which such varieties as Elberta, Thurber, Gen. Lee, etc., belong, and which type has made the Georgia Peach-growing section famous, being adapted to all of Georgia and the States farther North and corresponding latitudes: Persian, abbreviated (Per.), a class to which all of the varieties of the North belong. Some of these will succeed fairly well as far South as the extreme Northern part of Florida, but are more at home, and mostly planted, in the older Peach-

growing sections. The Oriental Bloods, abbreviated (O. B.), including the Dwarf Japan Blood, and Red Ceylon; introduced from Japan and the Isle of Ceylon respectively. Dwarf Japan Blood adapts itself to Northern Florida, Georgia and corresponding latitudes, but the Red Ceylon should only be planted in the Southern part of Florida.

For the benefit of those who want to know to which class the varieties belong, we list them with the above abbreviations following the names, in the description, which will show to which class each belong. The following character marks (* = x +) following the name of variety and class and given in the alphabetically arranged descriptions **referring to foot notes** showing the general section to which each variety is best adapted; the planter can scarcely make a mistake in the selection of varieties adapted to his particular locality.

We have made Peach-growing a study from the extreme Southern part of Florida to the Great Lakes, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, and feel confident that no one is better posted as to the adaptability of the several varieties than we.



PEACH ORCHARD, EIGHTEEN MONTHS FROM PLANTING.

Prices of Peaches.

ALL VARIETIES LISTED ONE YEAR TREES ONLY.

(Two year trees are undesirable and we never offer them.)

	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 feet, small size.....	10c.	\$0.80	\$6.00	\$45.00
3 to 4 feet, medium size.....	13c.	1.10	7.00	55.00
4 to 6 feet, standard size.....	15c.	1.30	9.00	70.00
6 feet up, extra fine.....	25c.	2.00	14.00	100.00

DESCRIPTIONS OF PEACHES.

In making list of varieties note carefully varieties recommended for your section. See note at bottom of pages and adaptability mark in description. Prices, page 23.

Alexander. (Per. adpt. =) One of the earliest of the Persian type; medium to large, highly colored, flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, fair quality. Cling. June 1.

Angel. (P-to. adpt.*) Originated near Waldo, Fla. Tree blooms from one to three weeks later than the Peen-to; size large, round; flesh white, melting juicy and rich with acid flavor. Freestone. This Peach when well grown is almost entirely devoid of the noyau found in the Peen-to. June 20 to July 5th.

Belle of Georgia. (C. C. adpt.=) Very large; skin white with red blush; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; very showy. Freestone. July 1 to 15.

Bidwell's Late. (P-to. adpt.+) Very similar in character to Bidwell's Early. Size larger, measures from 8 to 8½ inches in circumference; very rich, melting and juicy, with a little or no noyau. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. May 20 to June 15.

Bidwell's Early. (P-to. adpt.+) A Peach maturing at the same time of the Peen-to; round, ordinary shape, being the first Peach of this

shape on the market. Size medium to large, with short recurved point; skin creamy white, with carmine; flesh fine-grained, slight noyau flavor. Cling. May 1-25.

Carmen. (C. C. adpt. =) Large size, oblong, resembling the Elberta in shape; skin yellowish white, dotted and flecked with red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged with red near the pit. Sprightly vinous flavor. Freestone. This Peach has been largely planted throughout Georgia and has given general satisfaction; considered one of the best Peaches of its season. June 15 to 20.

Chinese Cling. (C. C. adpt. =) Very large, round; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh white, red at pit; best of the Clings. June 5 to 15.

Climax. (Hon. adapt. x) Size medium, slightly oblong, with recurved point; color pale greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, melting, juicy and sweet, but more tone than found in Honey. Freestone. July 1-10.

Colon. (Honey adpt. *) Roundish oblong; color white, washed with red; sub-acid; freestone. June 15 to 25.

Countess. (Sp. adpt. *) Very large, nearly round; color white; considerable red; melting, sweet, rich. Freestone. July 15-20.

Dewey. (Per. adpt. =) A slight noyau flavor. Cling. May; fruit good size; color deep yellow, with crimson cheeks; flesh clear yellow, juicy, melting, vinous; quality is very good; an excellent Peach for home and near by market. June 1 to 10.



PEACH TREES.

*Varieties adapted to all of Florida, Southern Louisiana and Southern Texas.

xVarieties best adapted to Central and Northern Florida, the Southern borders of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Central and Southern Louisiana and Texas.

+Varieties best adapted to South Florida.

=Varieties best adapted from Central and Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas and to the North as far as Peaches are a success.

Dorothy N. (P-to. adpt. *) New variety, originated by G. H. Norton, Lake County. A seedling of the Angel. Large size, fine quality, freestone; color yellow; flesh yellow, rich, sub-acid, and very fine flavor. Tree is a heavy bearer. We have no hesitancy in recommending this variety as a valuable yellow-fleshed Peach for Florida. Freestone. July 5-15.

Dwarf Japan Blood. (O. B. adpt. x) A blood freestone of good size and appearance; excellent quality; ripens earlier than Alexander. Dwarf-growing stocky trees. Freestone. May 20.

Early Tillotson. (Per. adpt. =) Size medium; white skin, washed with red; very prolific; a favorite market variety. June 20-25.

Elberta. (C. C. adpt. =) This Peach is considered to be the finest all-round market variety that has ever been introduced or planted, and is more largely planted than any other one Peach throughout the entire country. There has never been enough trees of this variety to supply the demand. Fruit is very large; color rich yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy and of fine quality. Freestone. June 10 to August 1.

Emma. (C. C. adpt. =) Very large; yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy and of best quality; an excellent market variety, ripening just after the Elberta, which it resembles. July 25 to August 5.

Everbearing. (Per. adpt. x =) A truly everbearing Peach. The first ripening begins about July 1, and successive crops are produced until the middle of September. Fruit in all stages of development, ripe and half grown, may be seen on a tree at the same time. It blossoms during a long period, so a complete failure of the crop could not happen. Color creamy white, striped with pink veins; flesh white, with red streaks near the skin; very juicy, vinous and of excellent flavor; oblong in shape; freestone of Indian type.

Florida Crawford. (Dp. adpt. *) Resembling Crawford's Early in size, color and flavor; very prolific; freestone. July 5-25.

Florida Gem. (Hon. adpt. *) For extensive planting we rank this variety equal to any. During the last few years we have been shipping them before the last of the Waldo were gone, and found them equally as profitable. Size medium to large, measuring 2 by 2½ inches in diameter; resembling Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and of excellent flavor. Perfect freestone. June 15 to July 1.

Francis. (C. C. adpt. =) Large, highly colored Peach, ripening just after the Elberta; shape nearly round, with a ridge on one side, which terminates in a point at the blossom end. Color almost entirely red; flesh greenish yellow, red at pit; quality good; freestone. July 20-30.

Gen. Lee. (C. C. adpt. =) Medium to large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, highly flavored; best quality. Peach very much resembles the Chinese Cling, but more prolific bearer. Cling. July 5-15.

Gibbon's October. (Sp. adpt. *) Medium to large, freestone; good quality for so late in the season. Is a native Florida seedling; tree a vigorous and handsome grower. Sept. 25 to Oct. 15.

Greensboro. (Per. adpt. =) Large oblong Peach; ripens a few days later than the Alexander; color greenish yellow, shaded with red; when fully ripe flesh creamy white; ripens more evenly than any of the early varieties.

*Varieties adapted to all of Florida, Southern Louisiana and Southern Texas.

xVarieties best adapted to Central and Northern Florida, the Southern borders of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Central and Southern Louisiana and Texas.

Sub-cling. Is planted in Georgia and the fruit sections in corresponding latitudes, where it has proven a general success. June 1.

Hall's Yellow. (P-to adpt. *) Seedling of the Angel, originated by Mr. R. E. Hall, of Volusia County, Fla., and sometimes called the Bonanza Peach. Medium to large size, nearly covered with red; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit; firm, rich, melting and delightful, sub-acid flavor; keeps and ships well. This season we fruited this variety in our orchard in North Florida and consider it a decided success either for the North or South Florida. June 20 to July 5.

Heath Cling or Heath Late White. (Per. adpt. =) Large oval with apex; skin white, slightly tinged with red; flesh pure white, juicy, sweet and good flavor; an excellent canning variety. Sept. 1-15.

Honey. (Hon. adpt. x) Medium to small size; oval with deep suture terminating in a recurved point; skin whitish yellow, freely washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine, juicy and melting, rich, sweet flavor. June 5-20.

Imperial. (Hon. adpt. x) Very large, round, oblong; skin whitish yellow, freely washed with red; flesh slightly red at pit; sweet, juicy, with decided sprightly tone; quality best. This season this variety has proved itself to be one of the best for North Florida planting. The Peaches ripen more evenly, larger size, and are more attractive than any other Peach shipped from our orchard. June 25 to July 5.

Jewel. (P-to. adpt. *) The earliest and one of the most profitable Peaches for planting in Central and Southern Florida and in Southern Texas and intermediate points along the Gulf. It blooms about the same time as the Waldo, and ripens its fruit two weeks in advance of that famous fruit. It has largely been planted in nearly all of the fruit-growing sections of Florida and Texas, and good reports have been received from it wherever it is planted. It is especially well adapted to extreme South Florida planting. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong, small point; color light yellow, nearly covered with red and heavily washed with carmine on the sunny side; flesh nearly white, slightly red at pit, rich, juicy, melting and very fine. A most desirable Peach for market or home use. Freestone. May 15 to June 1.

LaReine. (Sp. adpt. *) Large roundish oblong; color yellowish white, with red; quite red at stone; flesh firm, juicy. Cling. July 20-25.

Maggie. (P-to. adpt. +) Very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance and time of ripening; quality claimed by some to be better and with less noyau, than Bidwell's Early, and more prolific.

Mamie Ross. (C. C. adpt. =) A seedling of the Chinese Cling which it very much resembles in size and general appearance; a regular and prolific bearer; a very popular variety throughout Louisiana and Texas, where it is esteemed as the finest early Cling. June 15.

Mascotte. (P-to. adpt. *) A seedling of the Waldo, which Peach it resembles in size and appearance; rich, juicy, with mild sub-acid; medium size; freestone. June 15-20.

Nix's Late. Per. adpt. =) Large oblong; pure white, juicy, sweet, highly flavored. Cling. Sept. 20 to Oct. 10.

Ovido. (Hon. adpt. x) Size large to very large, often measuring 9 inches or more in circumference; pit very small; quality best, having a rich,

+Varieties best adapted to South Florida.

=Varieties best adapted from Central and Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas and to the North as far as Peaches are a success.

vinous flavor that suits the taste equally as well as any Northern Peach; flesh light, streaked with red, and very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit, and on both sides; freestone. Blooms with native Peaches; is a sure and abundant bearer. Ripe in June at a season when Peaches are most wanted in the market, it being just after the early ones are gone and before the native crop comes in.

Pallas. (Hon. adpt. x) Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at the base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma; quality excellent; freestone. June 20 to 30.

Peen-to. (P-to. adpt. +) This old standard is too well known in Florida to need one word of recommendation by us. Generally blooms in January and ripens its fruit in April and May, and is enormously productive. Its earliness renders it a valuable market variety.

Piquett's Late. (Per. adpt. =) Large; yellow, red cheek; sweet and of excellent flavor. Freestone. Sept. 1-15. Originated in Georgia.

Power's September. (Sp. adpt. *) Native seedling; good grower and a Peach of late habit; quality good; freestone. A valuable Peach for home use. Matures in September.

Red Ceylon. (O. B. adpt. +) Originated in Florida from seed obtained in Ceylon. Tree a strong grower and heavy annual bearer. Fruit of good size; skin a dull green color; flesh blood red; freestone. A very good variety for the extreme South. May 10-20.

Sangmel. (Hon. adpt. *) Medium to large; roundish to oblong, pointed; color white, tinged with red; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Cling. June 20-30.

Slappy. (C. C. adpt. =) A very promising new Georgia Peach that is being largely planted in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Originated by Mr. Rumph, who says of it: "The earliest and handsomest freestone Peach ripening at a season when the market is bare of good Peaches; a very thrifty grower, very hardy, prolific, excellent flavor; splendid keeping qualities; ripening thoroughly to the seed; sweet yellow flesh; color clear golden yellow, with dark dashes." Mr. Rumph's opinion of the Peach may be considered correct, with the exception of the bearing qualities. We have found same to be shy, but with this exception it is a very valuable Peach. June 20 to July 10.

Sneed. (C. C. adpt. =) One of the earliest Peaches known, ripens in Georgia middle of May, first of June; medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with red flesh; ripens more evenly than the Alexander; quality fair to good; has been largely planted in Georgia for market purposes; has not been found to be a good shipper, but every farmer should have a few for home use. Sub-cling. May 15 to June 1.

Stanley. (Hon. adpt. *) Originated with us in our experimental grounds. Shape round, slightly oblong; size medium to large; sweet and of excellent quality; heavy bearer and good shipper. This is the best Cling of the Honey type. Clingstone. June 20 to July 10.

St. John's or Yellow St. John's. (Per. adpt. =) Large round to oblong; orange yellow, with red cheeks; juicy, sweet and highly flavored. Rip-

ens with the Tillotson and a very valuable Peach, being early and yellow. June 20-25.

Stump the World. (Per. adpt. =) Fruit large; skin creamy white, with bright red cheeks; flesh white, juicy and highly flavored; very productive and fine market variety; undoubtedly the best flavored Peach grown in Georgia. Freestone. July 10-20.

Suber. (P-to. adpt. +) A seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Lake Helen, in Southern Volusia county. It has been quite extensively grown for shipment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer and a little more acid than the latter. The tree is a vigorous grower and satisfactory bearer and the fruit commands a high market value. May 1-25.

Thurber. (C. C. adpt. =) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh, juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free; resembles Chinese Cling in size and appearance. One of the best of its class. Middle of July.

Triana. (Hon. adpt. x) Large roundish oblong, slightly pointed; color white, marked with red; rich, juicy, sweet; freestone. June 25 to July 5.

Triumph. (Per. adpt. =) Ripens with the Alexander, just after the Sneed. Tree vigorous, hardy and healthy, very productive, medium to large, round Peaches. Skin yellow, with rich blush on the sunny side. Flesh yellow. Freestone.

Victor. (C. C. adpt. =) Originated in Smith County, Texas. Fruit medium to large; pleasant sub-acid flavor; trees a vigorous, compact grower, heavy, annual bearer. The originator claims that it is uniformly ten days earlier than the Sneed. Well worth a trial. Sub-cling. May 10-20.

Victoria. (Sp. adpt. x) Medium to large, nearly round; color yellow; juicy, sweet, with excellent flavor; freestone. Aug. 5-30.

Waddell. (C. C. adpt. =) Tree a very heavy, stocky grower, with low spreading habit. Fruit of medium size, oblong; rich, creamy white, with bright blush on the sunny side; skin thick; flesh firm; rich, juicy sweet and melting when fully ripe. Freestone. Ripe early in June. J. H. Hale, the famous Georgia Peach-grower, says of it: "I am willing to risk my reputation on the claim that the Waddell is the largest, most beautiful, finest flavored, best shipping and longest keeping Peach of its season."

Waldo. (P-to. adpt. *) Most profitable and best early Peach in our orchard, and equally well adapted to South Florida. Tree is a vigorous grower and late bloomer, being one of the latest to bloom of the Peen-to family; very prolific. Fruit is of medium size, roundish oblong; color bright, yellowish red washed with carmine on the side next the sun; flesh fine grained, nearly white, red at pit; rich, juicy and melting; quality excellent; one of the best, freestone. June 1.

Yum-Yum. (P-to. adpt. +) Similar to Bidwell's Early, claimed by some to be a better shipper. Our experience has been there is practically no difference in the two varieties. May 1-25.

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PLUMS

Plum culture has been on the steady increase since the introduction of the Japanese type, and there are now many large orchards throughout the South that are proving very profitable.

In the description we note the origin of the different varieties and make special note of those that we think are adapted to Florida planting. All varieties listed are well adapted for Georgia, corresponding latitudes, and the States farther North, and should be more generally planted.

PRICE OF PLUMS—Standard Varieties.

Budded or Grafted Either on Plum or Peach Roots.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year old 2 to 3 feet, small size.....	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 45.00
1 year old 3 to 4 feet, medium size.....	.13	1.10	7.00	55.00
1 year old 4 to 6 feet, standard size.....	.15	1.30	9.00	70.00
1 year old 6 feet and up, extra fine.....	.25	2.00	14.00	100.00

PRICE OF HOWE PLUMS.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 year old 2 to 3 feet, small size.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
1 year old 3 to 4 feet, medium size.....	0.30	2.50	20.00
1 year old 4 to 5 feet, standard size.....	0.30	2.75	25.00

Abundance. (Jap.) Medium to large, round with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow, quite covered with a purplish carmine, and heavy bloom; flesh, light greenish yellow, juicy and sweet with a touch of sub-acid and slight apricot flavor. Tree is a strong upright grower, bears uniformly heavy crops; and is the most popular and profitable of the Japan sorts yet introduced. This variety is sometimes described as the Yellow Flesh Botan.

Burbank. (Jap.) Fruit large, usually from 5 to 5 1-2 inches in circumference; it is a clear, rich red, showing yellow dots, with thin lilac bloom; flesh, deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with peculiar flavor. Trees very prolific; strong, upright growth, with rather broad leaves; a very popular variety for planting in Georgia and corresponding latitudes and the States farther North.

Eagle. (Jap. crossed with Chicasaw.) Introduced by Baker Bros., Ft. Worth, Texas, who claim it to be an everbearing plum; considered of very fine quality. It is lavishly praised by all who have seen it. Fruit, medium to large; clear yellow slightly tinged with red, sweet, juicy, and of excellent qualities." July.

quality; most remarkable bearer and said to produce good crops. Very promising for Florida planting.

Excelsior. (Cross between Kelsey and Chicasaw type.) Tree is a remarkably strong grower. Fruit medium size, usually averaging from 1 to 1 1/4 inches in diameter, nearly round; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near pit. The earliest of the cultivated sort to ripen in Florida. This variety has given general satisfaction when planted throughout the State, and is one of the most valuable plums for Florida so far introduced.

Gonzales. (Jap. variety crossed with Wild Goose.) Fruit very large, color red; good flavor, good shipper and good keeper. Tree strong, very productive; originated in Texas. Should do well in all parts of Florida.

Gold. (Cross between Jap. and American type.) Wherever the Gold Plum has been planted and fruited it has caused a sensation. Its large size, beautiful appearance, fine quality and productiveness makes it the admiration of those who possess it. We secured our original stock direct from the introducers, they securing the variety from Luther Burbank at an enormous price. Size, large, nearly round; rich golden color, with slight bluish; fine flavor. Trees vigorous grower and prolific bearer. A Plum well worthy of a trial in all sections of Florida.

Howe. Originated in Putnam county by Mr. J. B. Howe and first called to the attention of the Florida Horticulturists by Mr. J. H. Wylie. It is a cross between some of the Japanese varieties and the Chicasaw type, thus insuring its adaptability to all sections of the state. Size medium to large, color reddish purple with heavy bloom. Quality excellent. Prof. Harold Hume said of it: "The fruit is a good one and ought to go on record." The tree blooms well and bears heavily each year. Ripens latter part of May. Note special price for trees.

Kelsey. (Jap.) Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, nearly covered with reddish purple; flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy. This is an exceptional Plum and usually sets heavy, annual crops. The fruit is tender and is apt to sun-scald on the trees.

McCartney. (New sort of Texas origin.) One of the earliest Plums; rather oblong; pure transparent yellow; tree is a strong grower, usually very productive; a new sort that we think will be a general success throughout Florida.

Red June. (Jap.) A vigorous, hardy, upright tree; produces abundantly. Fruit, medium to large; deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid, best of qualities; ripens in June. This variety has proved a great success in Georgia this season, and is said to be one of the most valuable for planting in Georgia and corresponding latitudes.

Wickson. (Jap.) Very large, slightly pointed; dark red color; enormously productive. If you want fruit the first year after you plant your orchard, get Wickson. It is a cross between the Kelsey and Burbank, and when introduced Mr. Burbank said, "Among the many thousand Japanese Plums which I have fruited, this one, so far, stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good

JAPANESE PERSIMMON (*Diaspyrus Kaki*)

A Japanese fruit that is slowly but surely working its way into popularity. The growing of Persimmons in the South, both for market and home consumption is not an experiment so far as the production of the fruit is concerned. There are but few markets, however, that will, at the present time, handle the fruit to good advantage, as the majority of the fruit-eating people have not learned to recognize the good quality of this most valuable luxury; on the market, where it has been offered for several years past, the people have come to know its value and there is a demand for same at remunerative prices. Shipments have been made to England with good results. The varieties mostly used for commercial planting have been Tane-Nashi and the Hyakume, largely because these varieties were among the first to be imported and planted and the trees have a tendency to hold the fruit while young. All of the varieties offered in our list are good, and worthy of planting, and should be grown for home use, if not for market purposes.

The Japan Persimmon when grafted on the native Persimmon

stock will grow on a wide range of soil in the South, and is adapted from Southern Florida to the Virginias; will grow well on light sandy soils and is better adapted for very poor land than any other fruit; being especially suited for planting in old Peach orchards, as the Peach trees become worthless, or re-planting the land after the Peach orchard has been destroyed. Fruit for the market should be shipped just before it begins to soften; and directions as to how to eat should be printed on each wrapper, and fruit dealers should be instructed to display only the ripe fruit.

Some of the varieties described have dark flesh; these are edible while the fruit is still hard; the light flesh varieties have to become quite soft before they can be eaten, they being more astringent.



TANE-NASHI VARIETY.

FOR PROFIT
Plant
The Three Ps
P. P. P.
PEACHES
PECANS and
PERSIMMONS
A Sure Cure for
Poverty in Old
Age.

PRICES OF JAPAN PERSIMMONS ON NATIVE ROOT.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
1-year old, small, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.20	\$1.40	\$12.50	\$100.00
1-year old, medium, 3 to 4 feet.....	0.25	1.75	16.00	140.00
1-year old, standard, 4 to 6 feet.....	0.30	2.50	20.00	160.00
2-year old, 4 to 6 feet, well branched.....	0.40	3.00	25.00	
3-year old, 5 feet and up, branched, very fine	0.50	4.00	35.00	



A PLATE OF FRUIT FIT FOR A KING—TANE-NASHI PERSIMMONS.

Costata: One of the latest to ripen, and a good keeper. Medium oblong, conical; fruit about 2 1-4 inches in diameter, by 2 3-8 inches in length; color of skin, salmon yellow; flesh yellow; nearly seedless; of the light flesh class, and astringent until fully ripe, when it is very fine.

Dia Dia Maru: Tree of rather open growth with distinct, light foliage; fruit medium size; shape flat like a tomato, slightly 4-sided; flesh nearly white; quality fine; astringent until fully ripe.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with sharp point. Diameter 3 inches, length 3 1-2 inches. Color of skin, reddish yellow with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh, dark yellow, few seed. Tree vigorous, shapely, very prolific; astringent until fully ripe.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly

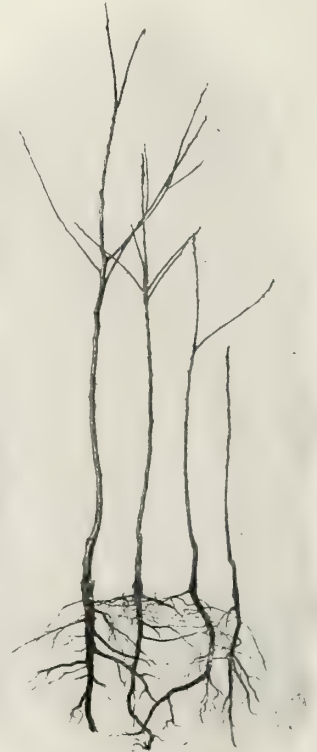
depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter 2 3-4 inches longitudinally, and 3 1-8 inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins near the apex; flesh, dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth and free bearer, dark flesh type, not astringent.

Okame. Large; usually oblate, somewhat four-sided with well defined quarter marks at the apex. Fruit 2 3-4 inches longitudinally, 3 inches transversely; color of skin dark red, handsome and showy; yellow flesh with few seeds; more astringent than any of the light meat type.

Triumph. Originated near Sanford, Fla., from seed obtained in Japan. Quality best; size medium; tomato shape; color yellow, tinged with carmine; very productive; flesh of rich golden yellow, quite astringent until fully ripe, when it is one of the best flavored varieties. Tree very productive.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, roundish, conical pointed; skin very smooth; diameter 3 inches longitudinally, 3 1/2 inches transversely; color of skin light yellow, changing to bright red at maturity; flesh yellow, seedless; astringent until fully ripe, then it is the best of the Japanese Persimmons. This variety has been more popular for market purposes than any other, and one of the largest Persimmon growers in the State expressed himself to a member of our firm a few days ago: "I would plant no other." Trees inclined to be short lived and not vigorous grower. Very prolific, coming into bearing at an early age.

Tsuru. Long pointed variety; diameter 3 1/2 inches longitudinally, and from 2 to 2 1/4 inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange color with dark coloring near seed, of which there are very few; very astringent until fully ripe. Trees very prolific.



PERSIMMON TREES.

Yeddo-Ichi. Very smooth and regular in outline, with slight depression at blossom end. Color darker red than most varieties; flesh darkish brown color, nearly purple at seed; one of the dark meated type; is good to eat while still hard, and is very delicious when soft.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato shape, somewhat 4-sided; skin bright orange yellow; flesh yellow; generally seedless; quality good. Tree rather open growth, with distinct foliage of a light shade.

Zengi. Although one of the smallest Japanese Persimmons, it is the most valuable and reliable of them all. Round or roundish oblate; diameter about 2 1-4 inches longitudinally, by 2 3-4 transversely; color reddish yellow. It is of the dark meated class, being edible while quite hard. Can usually begin finding ripe specimens on the tree the latter part of August, and it continues to ripen until December, the trees often hanging full of luscious fruit until Christmas. When allowed to hang on the tree until soft it is excellent, being the sweetest and finest flavored variety we have. Tree vigorous and reliable bearer.

POMGRANATES.

	Each	10	100
1-year from cuttings, 1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
1-year, from cuttings, 2 to 4 feet.....	0.30	2.50	17.50

Sweet. A desirable sort for home use and local market. The tree should be carefully trained, with branches about 4 feet from the ground, and should not be allowed to sucker. When thus cared for it forms a beautiful, thrifty tree, and is almost sure to bear a good crop of fine, palatable fruit every year.

Purple-Seeded. Very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy and of best quality; color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet Pomegranate.

Spanish Ruby. Introduced by us from California. Fruit very large; skin thick, pale yellow, with carmine cheek; flesh of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet.

Paper Shell: A new variety of very fine quality, introduced by us from California. Very thin skin, hence its name, "Paper Shell."

PEARS

For planting in Florida and other extreme Southern points, we only recommend Le Conte, Keiffer, Smith, Garber and Cincincis. As a rule Pears should never be allowed to ripen on the trees; pick when about grown and ripen in a dark, close place.

PRICES OF PEARS.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 year old trees, 2 to 3 feet, small size.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 50.00
1-year old trees, 3 to 4 feet, medium size.....	0.15	1.25	9.00	70.00
1-year old trees, 4 to 6 feet, standard size.....	0.20	1.50	11.00	90.00
1-year old trees, 6 feet and up, extra size.....	0.25	2.00	15.00	110.00
2-year old trees, 6 feet and up, heavily branched	0.35	3.00	22.50	200.00

Cincincis. New. A Sand Pear of about the same type as Kieffer and Garber. Very large, rough in outline; quality about the same as Kieffer. Originated in South Florida; succeeds farther South than any other.

Garber. The Garber has the hardy constitution, rapid growth, and prolific bearing qualities of Kieffer and Le Conte, and fills the gap between the two, ripening after the former and before the latter. In size and appearance it resembles the Kieffer, but is of superior flavor.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific, and very valuable. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and the Bartlett.

Le Conte. A very rapid, vigorous grower; bears early. Fruit large, pale, lemon-yellow, occasionally showing a red cheek; fair quality. Bears transportation well, and is sold in market at good prices. Probably resists blight more successfully than any other Pear except Kieffer. July.

Smith. Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with, or just ahead of the Le Conte. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxurious growth.

APPLES

PRICE OF APPLES.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet, small size.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$ 7.50
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, medium size.....	0.15	1.25	9.00
1-year, 4 to 5 feet, standard size.....	0.20	1.50	10.00

Early Harvest. Size above medium; greenish, changing to yellow when fully ripe. One of the best early Apples; of fine quality; valuable for the table and for cooking. Tree rather a poor grower, but an abundant bearer. Ripens in June.

Horse. Size large; green, changing to yellow. A true Southern variety; well known and deservedly popular. Tree a fair grower and very productive. Ripens last of July to August 15.

Jennings' Florida. This variety has been grown in Baker county for a number of years by the late William Jennings, after whom it was named. We do not know but that this may be some named variety, but up to the present time we have seen nothing identical with it, so it is known by the above local name. It is, beyond question, adapted to this climate, having borne uniformly heavy crops for many years past. The appearance of the tree is like those grown in any Northern section; fruit large, oblate shape; color green, turning to yellowish green; flesh white, sub-acid, juicy and good. A fine cooking Apple; also good to eat out of hand. Ripens in July.

Red Astrachan. Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom; an Apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich,

MULBERRIES.

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the Ever-bearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Hicks' and Downing's Everbearing. They produce fruit 4 months in the spring and summer, and are just the thing for hogs and poultry.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, medium size	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$ 9.00	\$ 70.00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet, standard size .....	.20	1.50	10.00	80.00
1-year, 6 feet and up, extra size .....	.25	2.00	13.00	100.00

Downing's Everbearing. A good, large berry; more acid than the Hicks; blooms very early in the spring. Tree a very strong, upright grower; very ornamental.

Hicks' Everbearing. This gives fruit four months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value of the fruit is not understood by the farmers of the South.

Stubbs. A form of the native red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, twenty years ago. Large, black, vinous, excellent; very prolific. Greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties, and lasts nearly two months.

Russian. Much prized by some. A very rapid grower, and hardy for the South.

Multicaulis. The Silkworm Mulberry. Tree a very rapid grower, the leaves are used as food for the silk worm.

FIGS

This is one of the most desirable of Southern fruits, and may be had for table use from June to November. It is well adapted to nearly the whole South, and no home or fruit orchard should be without it. The land for Figs should be well drained and very rich; one of the most desirable places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash-house, or some convenient place where soapy water, ashes, etc., can be placed around the tree.

	Each	10	100
1-year old, small size, 1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
1-year old, medium size, 2 to 3 feet.....	0.20	1.50	12.00
2-year old, standard size, 3 to 4 feet.....	0.25	2.00	15.00
2-year old, extra size, 4 feet and up.....	0.30	2.50	20.00

Brown Turkey. Medium size; color brown; fruit sweet and of excellent quality. Tree prolific and hardy.

Celestial. Known to all lovers of Figs as the best. The fruit is small, but very sweet—so sweet that you can eat them without peeling, and when the weather is favorable they often preserve themselves on the tree.

Lemon. The stock from which our trees are grown has been growing on Drayton's Island for a number of years, where it has produced heavy, annual crops of light, greenish Figs. Medium to large size; trees of this variety seem to be harder than most types and come into bearing at an early age, usually producing fruit the first year after planting.

Green Ischia. Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific.

San-Pedro. A very large Fig with deep red pulp of the finest flavor; of recent introduction by way of California.

LOQUATS (Japan Medlar).

(See Ornamental Department, page 34.)

GRAPES

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and, when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks No. 1. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months in the year. The soil for Grapes should be dry; when not so naturally, it should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured.

TRELLIS VARIETIES

PRICES OF TRELLIS AND MUSCADINE VARIETIES.

	Each	10	100
1-year vines.....	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$7.00
2-year vines.....	0.20	1.25	9.00

Brighton. Bunch medium to large; well shouldered; berries large, light red, changing to crimson or maroon when fully matured; skin thin but tough; sweet and very juicy.

Campbell's Early. An improved Concord; berries very large; bunches medium to large; quality very fine; pulp sweet to the center, with small seeds, easily divided from the pulp; color beautiful black with heavy bloom; vine a very strong grower; one of the best varieties for Florida.

Champion. Black; bunches medium; berries large; early and productive.

Grapes, Strawberries

Clinton. Bunches small and compact; berries round, black, pulpy, juicy, of medium quality; valuable for wine and culinary purposes; late.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. The most popular of native Grapes.

Cynthiana. Originated in Arkansas where it is supposed to have been found growing wild; bunches medium size, quite compact, berry small to medium, black with blue bloom, sweet, spicy and juicy, very fine flavor and an exceptionally good wine grape; vine vigorous and healthy.

Delaware. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries small, round, light red; exceedingly sweet, sprightly and vinous.

Diamond. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and market; it has succeeded finely in South Florida.

Elvira. Vine enormous grower, very productive, inclined to overbear, no rot to speak of, bunches small to medium; very compact; pale green with white bloom; sometimes tinged with red streaks when ripe; almost transparent to pulp, sweet, very tender and juicy, ripens about ten days later than Concord; very promising variety for Florida.

Empire State. White; bunch medium long, compact; berries medium, quality best; vine a strong grower, hardy, with large healthy foliage and short-jointed canes which ripen up early.

Ives. Very early; one of the hardest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunches large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of good quality. A popular wine Grape. June. The quality of this Grape is much better when grown in the South than it is in the North. We deem it one of the most valuable.

Moore's Early. Bunches small; berries very large, round, blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good. Very early, or two weeks before the Concord; valuable for market.

Niagara. White; bunch and berry large; very showy, and as hardy and productive as the Concord; a superb white Grape, and one of the most profitable grown.

Pocklington. A seedling of the Concord. Bunches medium to large, generally shouldered; berries large, roundish; light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy, of fair quality; vine very hardy.

Wyoming Red. Color of berry similar to Delaware but brighter; size double that of Delaware; tender, juicy, sweet; early; a valuable market Grape.

MUSCADINE VARIETIES.

Eden. Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor; often 12 to 15 berries in a cluster; it is a profuse bearer, making an excellent brown wine, resembling sherry. A seedling of the Scuppernong, by Dr. Samuel Hape, of Hapeville, Ga., who says of it: "Its distinctive features are: early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes. As a table Grape, it ranks high; coming in season immediately after the 'bunch' Grapes are over, it is equally as good in point of taste and flavor; the Eden fills a long-felt want as a late table Grape."

Flowers. Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries, to October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong.

James. Berry of large size and good quality; black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Co., of North Carolina, say: "We exhibited this Grape at the State Exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a Grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered three and one-half pounds per square yard on the average last season (1895), and as much as eleven pounds to the square yard in the thickest places. Berries very large, easily measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter."

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of eight or ten berries, which are very large, round and bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent. Matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases and is exceedingly prolific.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the Muscadine type. Maturity, middle of August.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries are the earliest, most welcome, and among the most wholesome of summer fruits, and are of such easy culture that no one having a rod of ground need be without them. Any good, rich garden soil will grow them. For garden culture, set the plants from 15 to 18 inches apart each way, and for field culture, in rows 3 feet apart and 10 to 15 inches apart in the rows. Keep ground cultivated thoroughly. All the varieties we offer have perfect blossoms.

Prices, 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1000.

Brandywine. A medium early, all purpose berry. In vigor of plant, productiveness and long bearing period it has hardly an equal. Stands drought remarkably well, and can be relied upon to bring through thick and thin, hot and cold, wet and dry, a heavier and more luscious crop of fruit than most varieties. Good for shipping, home use or canning.

Klondyke. Fruit large, regular and conical in form, dark red color extending through the entire berry; quality good; in size it is one of the largest berries we have in Florida. The past two years experience lead us to believe that this is one of the best and most profitable berries to plant; season medium to late, but for most parts of Florida plantings brings it in just the right season; continues over an extremely long season.

Lady Thompson. The favorite Carolina variety. Owing to its large size and strong points as a shipping berry, it has brought from 30 to 40 cents per quart, while other kinds were selling for less than half that price. A prolific bearer.

Improved Noonan, or Newnan. The standard Florida berry, long noted for its earliness, firmness and productiveness. In many sections it is the surest and most profitable of all berries.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

We offer this year a limited line of Tropical Fruits of such kinds as will become staple fruits for the extreme southern part of the state.

All the tropical fruit trees are grown at our Southern Division.

ROSE APPLE--Jamrosade.

A quick-growing tree, reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet; ever-green, with leaves resembling the oleander in shape and size. New growth is wine-colored. Flowers large, creamy white, followed by white or yellowish fruits 1 1/2 to 2 inches thick, with occasionally a tinge of blush-pink on one side. Fruit is rose-scented; has the flavor of an apricot. Makes the finest jelly.

	each	Per 10	Per 100
PRICE—1 year, 6 to 12 in. ....	.15	\$1 25	\$10 00
1 year, 1 to 2 feet .....	.25	2 00	15 00

Trees are packed with ball of earth and moss around roots.

MAMMEA APPLE, or San Domingo Apricot.

A tall tree with oval, shining, leathery leaves, and bearing large, round, brown fruits, 3 to 6 inches in diameter, containing one to four rough seeds. A taste for the delicious subacid yellow pulp does not have to be acquired. It is eaten raw alone, or cut in slices with wine and sugar or sugar and cream, and also makes a delicious canned preserve.

	each	Per 10	Per 100
PRICE—1 year, 6 to 12 in. ....	.40	\$3 50	\$30 00
1 year, 1 to 2 ft. ....	.50	4 50	35 00

Trees are packed with ball of earth and moss around roots.

MANGOES.

One of the most delicious and valuable of Indian fruits; this has proved adapted to our sandy soil, and does remarkably well. Hard freezes, of course, will kill the tree back to the roots, when the trunk should be cut back at once to sound, live wood. There is a possibility of an occasional cold winter only, and we advise their planting on well-protected lands all over South Florida.

The best soil is high, well-drained, sandy land, suitable for the orange, but this tree thrives on black-jack, scrub, spruce-pine lands, and rocky reefs where most other trees are a failure. Any good fertilizer will make the tree grow, but for fruiting use plenty of ashes or sulphate of potash besides the usual manure. The tree is very handsome, having long, linear leaves six or more inches in length, with wine-colored new growth. The culture is so easy, and the fine trees we offer are so very desirable, that we hope no South Florida home will be without Mango trees. We offer this year choice seedlings from selected fruit.

	each	Per 10	Per 100
PRICE—1 year, 6 to 12 in. ....	.25	\$2 00	\$17 50
1 year, 1 to 2 ft. ....	.35	3 00	25 00
2 years, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	3 50	30 00
2 years, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	4 50	35 00

Trees are packed with ball of earth and moss around roots.

AVOCADO, or Alligator Pear.

Large brown or purple fruits, eaten in a variety of ways: with salt and pepper, vinegar and sugar, salad dressings, or for dessert with sugar and lemon-juice, or wine. Particularly nice breakfast fruit. Or will take place of a salad at lunch or dinner. Tree reaches a large size, and thrives best in well-drained situations.

This fruit is rapidly gaining in popularity as its value becomes more generally known. It will not be many years hence until it will be looked upon as a commercial fruit.

We offer choice seedlings from selected fruits.

	each	Per 10	Per 100
PRICE—1 year, 6 to 12 in. ....	.35	\$3 00	\$25 00
1 year, 1 to 2 ft. ....	.40	3 50	30 00
2 years, 2 to 4 ft. ....	.50	4 50	35 00
2 years, 4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	6 00	50 00

Trees are packed with ball of earth and moss around roots.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS.

OUR LINE of Hardy Ornaments is limited to a few of the most hardy and easily cared for trees and shrubs, such as we have used in decorating our own grounds, and we can guarantee everything we list to be a success in this climate.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES.

Texas Umbrella Tree: A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and is of unique appearance. Requires no pruning to shape top. It is hard to imagine a more beautiful shaped tree than this. Every yard should have one or more.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, straight trees.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
2-year, 4 to 6 feet, straight trees.....	0.35	3.00	25.00
3-year, 4 to 6 feet, branched trees.....	0.50	4.00	35.00
3-year, 6 feet up, branched fine.....	0.75	6.00	
4-year, 6 feet up, branched, extra fine.....	1.00	8.00	

Carolina Poplar: A rapid-growing and very desirable shade tree. It is largely planted as a street and avenue tree, and is very popular. Where a quick shade tree is wanted, there is nothing more suitable than this. They are as handsome as a Maple and make a large tree in three to five years.

Lombardy Poplar: Of tall, pyramidal growth; very stately.

Texas Cottonwood. A very rapid growing shade tree, and where a quick shade is wanted it is the most desirable tree to plant we know of. Shapely, and makes a fine appearance. More rapid growth and we believe a better tree for the South than Carolina Poplar.

REMEMBER That a Budded Pecan Tree is one of the best and most profitable shade tree that you can plant.

PRICES OF CAROLINA POPLAR, LOMBARDY POPLAR AND TEXAS COTTONWOOD.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 4 to 6 feet, straight trees.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
1-year, 6 to 8 feet, partly branched.....	0.35	3.00	20.00
3-year, 8 to 10 feet, very fine.....	0.50	4.00	30.00
3-year, 10 feet up, very fine.....	1.00	8.00	60.00
3-year, 10 feet up, very fine.....	1.25	10.00	

Sycamore: A popular shade tree; grows rapidly and is of spreading habit. Does well on high or low places. One of the most desirable shade trees in our list. Valuable for street planting.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, straight trees.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
1-year, 4 to 6 feet, straight trees.....	0.35	3.00	25.00
2-year, 6 to 8 feet, partly branched.....	0.50	4.00	35.00
3-year, 8 to 10 feet, very fine.....	0.75	6.00	50.00

Willow, Weeping. Too well-known to need description.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	
2-year, 4 feet and up.....	0.25	2.00	

Prunus Pissardii. (Persian Purple-leaved Plum). The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until mid-winter. We cannot too highly endorse it.

	Each	10	100
1-year.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Camphor Tree. This tree is hardy in the lower Gulf States and in the South of Europe. It is a handsome, broad-leaved evergreen. A rank growing, ornamental tree, thriving in the very poorest soil. Has been planted extensively in Florida, and is much sought for. Thousands have been planted in South Florida for wind-breaks. Their rapid growth and the fact that they will thrive on the poorest land, make them the most desirable of all trees for this purpose. Can also be trained into a beautiful hedge.

Cherry Laurel. (Wild Olive). A beautiful dark evergreen that can be trained into a very desirable shade tree or can be trimmed in form of a hedge or in fancy shapes for the lawn. Is especially desirable for a shade tree where an extremely large tree is not wanted.

PRICES OF CAMPHOR TREE AND CHERRY LAUREL.

	Each	10	100
2-year, 2 to 4 feet, bushy.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
3-year, 4 to 6 feet, bushy.....	0.50	4.00	30.00
4-year, 6 feet up, branched fine.....	0.75	6.00	50.00
5-year, 6 feet up, branched extra fine.....	1.00	9.00	

Cape Jasmine. A well-known and popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	
2 to 3 feet.....	0.30	2.50	

Japan Medlar, or Loquat: One of our most beautiful broad-leaved evergreens. Resists drought, soggy soil, and the many obstacles to successful plant-growth. Leaves are large, and of a pleasing shade of blue-green.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet, 1 year.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet, 2 year.....	0.40	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 feet, 3 year.....	0.50	4.00	35.00
4 feet up, very fine.....	0.65	6.00	

The Loquat is not only a beautiful evergreen and an ornament to any yard, but also a valuable fruit, not, strictly speaking, a plum, but has erroneously been called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Tree blossoms in the fall, and ripens a delicious fruit in February and March. It is being propagated in Florida, with profitable results. Flowers white, in spike; fruit size of Wild Goose Plum; oblong; bright yellow; sub-acid, good. Tree quite ornamental.

Kumquat. Excellent yard tree, nothing handsomer when full of its bright, golden fruit. See full description under head of Citrus Fruits. Also prices.

Magnolia grandiflora. Queen of flowering evergreens; broad, glossy foliage; flowers immense, white, most fragrant. The most magnificent of all our Southern broad-leaved evergreens. Blooms when quite small.

	Each	10	100
2-year, 12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	
2-year, 18 to 24 inches.....	0.35	3.00	
3-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	0.50	4.00	
3-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	0.75	6.50	
4-year, 4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	9.00	

Myrtle-leaved Orange. A handsome dwarf evergreen tree, bearing in large clusters a flat fruit looking like a small Mandarin Orange. Foliage dark, glossy green, and the graceful, upright branches are thickly studded with small leaves. Form and habit different from any other Citrus, and very striking.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	
4 to 5 feet.....	0.50	4.50	

CONIFERS

Compact Arborvitae. More compact than the Chinese, and a finer tree; does not grow as large, but is more symmetrical in shape. A handsome tree for yard or lawn.

Golden Arborvitae. A beautiful, compact tree of golden hue, growing in uniform, pyramidal form. Very popular, well-known variety.

Pyramidal Arborvitae. Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact; grows to a considerable height.

PRICE OF COMPACT, GOLDEN AND PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE.

	Each	10	100
2-year, 8 to 15 inches, bushy.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
2-year, 15 to 24 inches, bushy.....	0.25	2.00	17.50
3-year, 2 to 3 feet, bushy, fine.....	0.35	3.00	
4-year, 3 to 4 feet, bushy, fine.....	0.50	4.00	
5-year, 4 to 5 feet, extra fine.....	1.00	8.00	

Aurea nana. (Arborvitae). A new variety which is attaining great popularity. Of rather dwarf habit, with exceedingly compact, well-rounded heads. A perfect gem for gardens or grounds where trees of only shrub-like dimensions are wanted.

Rosedale. This handsome variety, recently originated in Southern Texas, is now attracting a great deal of attention throughout the South. It is of very compact growth, and forms a symmetrical, well-rounded head. The foliage is of a dark bluish green cast that makes it unique and distinctive in appearance. Very desirable.

Price of Aureanana and Rosedale Arborvitae:

	Each	10
2-year, 8 to 15 inches, bushy.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
2-year, 15 to 24 inches, bushy.....	0.35	3.00
3-year, 2 to 3 feet, bushy, fine.....	0.50	4.00
3-year, 3 to 4 feet, bushy, extra fine.....	1.00	8.00

Oriental Arborvitae. An extraordinarily clean-looking plant, that strikes the finer feelings of every one who sees it. Few plants have the attractions this has. Perfectly hardy, and seems to grow well in any climate.

	Each	10	100
2-year, 15 to 24 inches, bushy.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$12.00
2-year, 2 to 3 feet, bushy.....	0.25	2.00	17.50
3-year, 3 to 4 feet, bushy, fine.....	0.35	3.00	25.00
4-year, 4 to 5 feet, bushy, fine.....	0.50	4.00	

Cedar Deodora. A stately tree of great beauty, foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate. The great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains; attains a height of 50 to 75 feet.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet, 2 years.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
2 to 3 feet, 3 years.....	0.50	4.50
3 feet up, 3 years, very fine.....	1.00	8.00

Red Cedar. Too well known to need description.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet, 3 years.....	0.50	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet, 4 years.....	0.75	6.00
5 feet up, very fine.....	1.00	8.00

HEDGE PLANTS

Amoor River. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected the first year after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 15 to 18 inches distance may be given.

California Privet. A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves; very popular for ornamental hedges, and flourishes everywhere.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1 year, standard size.....	\$0.75	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 year, extra size, 4 feet up.....	1.00	7.50	50.00

We also highly recommend for hedges, Citrus Trifoliata,

Chinese Arborvitae, Cape Jasmine, Althea, Crape Myrtle and Camphor.



Oriental Arborvitae.

Texas Umbrella.

Rosedale Arborvitae.

Deodora Cedar.

Amoor River Privet Hedge.

VIEW OF GROUNDS FROM ENTRANCE.

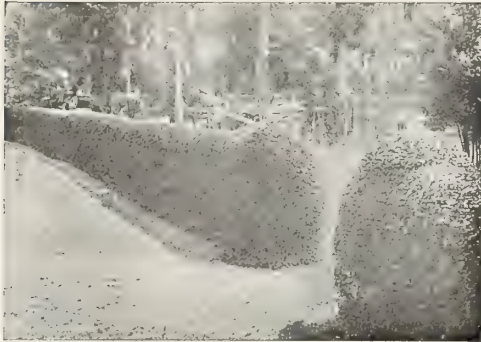
CLIMBERS

Honeysuckle. Almost an evergreen; hardy, and a vigorous grower; flowers very fragrant, of a pure white, changing to yellow; a rank climber. Japan Golden has beautiful golden-tinged foliage. Everblooming; as its name indicates, is almost always in bloom.

Wistaria. Chinese, Japanese Purple and Japanese White, all rank growers, suitable for training to porches or summer houses. Are among the most desirable climbing vines to be had.

	Each	10
2-year, strong plants.....	\$.25	\$2.00

MISCELLANEOUS SHRUBS AND PLANTS



AMOO RIVER PRIVET HEDGE.

Crape Myrtle. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the Lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. The peculiarly handsome blooms are produced for a much longer time than those of the Lilac, and the plant itself is beautiful. A success with every one. **Purple.**—Produces large quantities of blooms of a rich purple color. **Crimson.**—A very dark-shaded variety; the very best of all; gorgeous.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
2-year, 3 to 5 feet, branched.....	0.40	3.00	25.00
3-year, 5 feet, branched, fine.....	0.50	4.00	30.00
(Colors: Purple, white, crimson.)			
Started plants after March 15th.....	0.75	6.00	

Althea, or Rose of Sharon. This is one of the most desirable of shrubs, as it produces flowers in great profusion during 3 months. Colors white, pink, red and striped. The two last named varieties are very double and handsome. This plant should be in every collection.

2 to 4 feet, each	25c;	10,	\$2.00;
100,	\$15.00.		
4 to 6 feet, each	35c;	10,	\$3.00;
100,	\$20.00.		

Dwarf Poinciana. Has gorgeous clusters of bright red flowers for a long period in spring. Desirable.

	Each	10
1-year, 3 to 5 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.50

Golden Bamboo. Grows in clusters and has handsome golden-colored stems. 25 cents each; \$1.50 for 10.

Orinoco Banana. Very hardy. Fruit large, but comparatively few in a bunch. Should be grown as an ornamental plant, even where no fruit is expected. Adds a tropical appearance to any grounds. Strong plants, 25c.

Pampas Grass. Grows luxuriantly in Florida; the large white plumes are well-known. The form of a clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling and reaching to the ground on every side. 25 cts. per set.

DATE PALMS AND SABAL PALMS

	Each	10
3-year old plants.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
4-year old plants.....	0.50	4.00

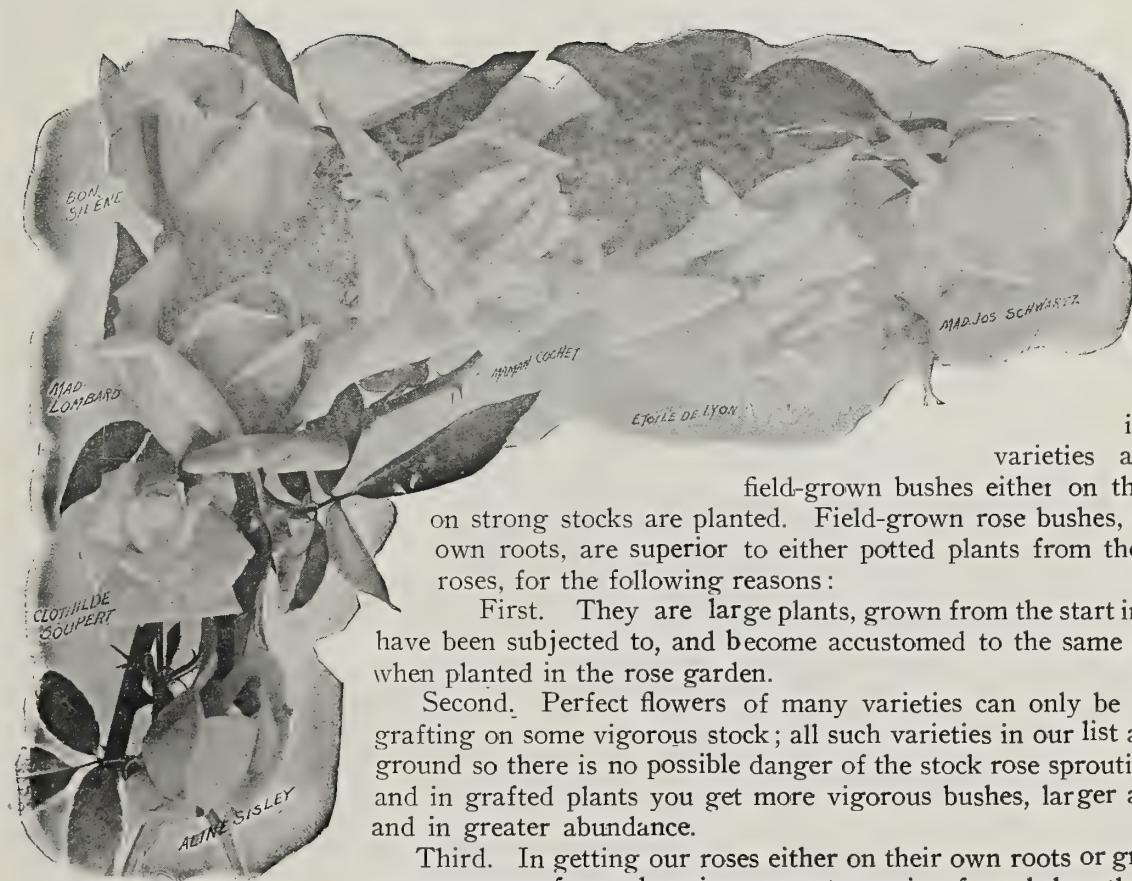
Date Palm. Hardy in most of Florida. Produces the date of commerce, and is one of the handsomest of Palms.

Sabal Palmetto Palm. Hardy in all of the Southern States. When planted in an open place it makes a handsome head. Will stand zero weather, and in summer and winter alike is of a deep, rich green. Most beautiful tree in our grounds.

BEDDING PLANTS—CANNAS

- Alsace.** Almost white; pale, cream yellow. New variety of merit.
 - Allemania.** Scarlet with broad, yellow borders; inside dark red. Flowers large; grows tall.
 - Austria.** Flowers, pure yellow; immense size; very gorgeous.
 - Burbank.** Arched flowered, gigantic in size; canary-yellow with fine dots of red on lower petals.
 - Charles Henderson.** One of the finest crimson sorts. Grows 3 1-2 feet high. Large flowers in compact trusses.
 - Florence Vaughan.** Rich golden yellow, spotted with bright red. Flowers large; 3 feet high.
 - Jacksonii.** Rich crimson; 3 1-2 feet.
 - Madam Crozy.** Standard dwarf. Gilt-edged red.
 - Maurice Mussy.** Rich, satiny vermilion-scarlet; 4 feet.
 - Paul Marganant.** Peculiar shade of salmon; very unique.
 - Robusta.** A large variety with bronze-red and green foliage.
 - Shenandoah.** Flowers large; rosy-pink, bronze foliage.
- | | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| Strong dormant roots for delivery until March 15..... | \$0.50 | \$4.00 |

ROSES



Although loved and admired by all, yet there are many people who do not realize how easily the "Queen of Flowers" may be grown, nor the delightful return of beautiful flowers and buds that may be obtained with very little trouble. There is no secret about successful rose growing in the open ground if

varieties adapted to your locality,

field-grown bushes either on their own roots or grafted on strong stocks are planted. Field-grown rose bushes, either grafted or on their own roots, are superior to either potted plants from the green-house, or budded roses, for the following reasons:

First. They are large plants, grown from the start in the open field where they have been subjected to, and become accustomed to the same conditions they will have when planted in the rose garden.

Second. Perfect flowers of many varieties can only be produced by budding or grafting on some vigorous stock; all such varieties in our list are grafted low under the ground so there is no possible danger of the stock rose sprouting from below the union, and in grafted plants you get more vigorous bushes, larger and more perfect flowers, and in greater abundance.

Third. In getting our roses either on their own roots or grafted, you positively have no annoyance from obnoxious sprouts coming from below the union, and choking out your choice variety.

CLASSIFICATIONS. To enable our patrons to easily select the class of Roses they desire, we have divided our list into three general lists, which, for the South, could be thus classed: **Everblooming**, including the varieties that are almost constantly in bloom; **Semi-annual Blooming**, including the varieties which bloom more largely during the spring and autumn, and **Climbing Roses**, which include the varieties, the character of the growth of which adapts them for planting where they can be trained to run on verandas, summer houses, etc.

Roses are further divided into several classes, strains or families, each having distinct characteristics of its own. To those who are desirous of knowing the class to which each variety belongs, the abbreviations given in the description, showing this, will be of interest.

All the varieties we list have been tested in our trial gardens, and have proved to be of special merit. Only the choicest and most desirable varieties are described at length in this Catalogue, because to give more lengthy descriptions of others would not improve it. The best are none too good for our friends' and customers' Rose beds and gardens.

Key to Abbreviations. (H. R.)

Hybrid Remontant. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea.
(Bk.) Banksia. (Bour.) Bourbon. (Beng.) Bengal. (M.) Moss. (N.) Noisette. (Poly.) Polyanthus. (H. Ch.) Hybrid China. (N. H.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

PRICES OF ROSES.

In considering prices do not confuse our out-door, field-grown rose plants with the tender potted plants offered at low prices. These prices are for the plants by freight or express. If wanted by MAIL see terms and conditions of sale on inside back cover.

	Each	10	100
1 year old, field-grown grafted plants	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.00
2 year old, field-grown grafted plants .....	.35	3.00	25.00

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Agrippina. (Beng.) Rich crimson, medium size. Constant bloomer; excellent for bedding.

Anna Olivier. (T.) Color creamy blush, shaded with deep carmine, tinged and edged with silvery rose. Very fragrant.

Appolene. (Bour.) Color clear pink, dashed with rosy crimson; edges and reverse of petals silvery rose.

Archduke Charles. (Beng.) Known all over the South as the "Confederate Rose," having the confederate colors on the same plant, red and white. Color brilliant crimson-violet, and as the blooms grow older they show streaks of white running through them. A very hardy, strong grower and deserves a place in every Rose garden.

Bengale Nobinaud. (Beng.) Velvety, reddish purple; vigorous grower, and produces perfect flowers throughout the entire season. A very attractive Rose, and one of the most valuable of its class.

Bon Silene. (T.) Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright rosy crimson, or pale, light rose.

Bougere. (T.) Bronze-pink. Large, full and fragrant, with thick petals. Free bloomer.

Bride. (T.) Variable white, tinged blush; buds and flowers large and handsomely formed. Is a sport from Catherine Mermet. Free-flowering and vigorous; one of the best white Teas.

Caroline Testout. (H. T.) Clear satiny rose, center brighter. Flowers large, globular and double; very handsomely shaped and fragrant, lasting extremely well in bouquets and cut-flowers, for which they are particularly adapted. Vigorous grower and free bloomer and is admirably adapted for out-of-doors planting in the South.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Delicate flesh color, with rosy center. Large size, full and very sweet. Extremely beautiful in bud. A good grower and free bloomer. One of the hardiest of the Hybrid Teas, and a very valuable and popular variety.

Catherine Mermet. (T.) Flesh pink; large, full and beautifully formed. One of the handsomest Tea Roses; very popular, used largely for "forcing."



MINNIE FRANCES ROSE, ONE YEAR OLD.

Christine de Neve. (T.) Color a rich, fiery red, turning to dark rose. Very fragrant. Flowers are usually borne on strong stems, are large and handsome; buds long and finely pointed.

Christine Meister. (T.) Light soft pink, beautifully tinted, and, streaked with carmine; half open buds are cup-shaped, very double and last well. In the open Rose the petals are crimped, reminding one of a very handsome chrysanthemum.

Clothilde Soupert. (Poly.) The largest of the Polyantha class, and, in many respects, resembles a Tea Rose. Is very attractive, having a glowing pink center, shading to pure white at the outer petals; very double; cup-shaped. Produces a profusion of flowers that are borne in large clusters, and continues to bloom throughout the entire season.

Comtesse Eva Stahremberg. (T.) The bud is long in form, opening into a fine double flower of great beauty and heavy texture. Color creamy yellow, shading to ochre at the center, borders of petal touched with rose.

Dr. Grill. (T.) Coppery yellow, back of petals china rose. Flowers are large and full. A very desirable sort.

Duchess de Brabant, or Comtesse de Labarthe. (T.) This Rose combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring, and a matchless profusion of flowers and foliage; beautiful shell-pink, tinged at the edge with carmine. Buds and open flowers are very beautiful, holding their color and form for a long time after being cut. One of the best Roses for Southern planting.

Edouard Littaye. (T.) Carmine, passing to pale red, center violet-red. This is one of the rankest and strongest growing Teas we have, making a large, healthy bush. Very desirable.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) This magnificent Tea Rose originated at Lyons, France. Color beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening at center to pure golden yellow; flowers very large, double and full, and deliciously fragrant. One of the best Roses of its class.

Gloire des Polyanthas. (Poly.) Large, well-formed flowers, rosy pink in color; an improvement over Mignonette.

Henry M. Stanley. (T.) Clear pink, sometimes tinged with salmon; large, full and fragrant; quite hardy, vigorous, and a free bloomer. Buds and flowers very delicately and distinctly formed. A worthy variety; should be found in every collection.

Hermosa. (Bour.) Bright rose; well-filled, medium to small-sized buds and flowers.

Imperatrice Eugenie. (Beng.) Silver rose; large size, full and fragrant. This has proven to be a very desirable sort with us.

Jules Finger. (T.) Red, with silver luster; pointed buds.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy white, with yellow center; large, full and free. A most beautiful Rose.

La France. (H. T.) One of the most beautiful of all Roses, too well known to need description.

Louis Philippe. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties (as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut), it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers.

Louis Richard. (T.) Flowers large and full, of fine form; color coppery rose. Almost constantly in bloom.

Mme. Bravy. (T.) Creamy white; full and free; constant bloomer.

Mme. Camille. (T.) A magnificent Rose; extra large size; very double and full; immense buds; color delicate, rosy flesh, changing to salmon-rose, and suffused with deep carmine; very sweet.

Mme. de Watteville. (T.) General color creamy white, bordered with bright rose. Large, double, finely formed and fragrant. This is one of the most valuable, hardy and vigorous of the Tea Roses; free bloomer and a valuable variety.

Mme. Elie Lambert. (T.) Globular and cup-shaped; center rosy flesh, outer petals pure white; free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. (T.) Large and double; chamois color, brightened with yellow and rose.

Mme. Georgas Bruant. (H. Rugosa.) Immense, semi-double flowers of glistening white; deliciously fragrant; brings clusters of long-pointed buds.

Mme. Joseph Schwartz. (T.) White, beautifully flushed with pink; plant grows with great vigor; is extremely free with its flowers, which are of medium size, cup-shaped, and borne in clusters.

Mme. Lombard. (T.) Extra large, full flowers; very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine, and reverse of petals; deep rosy salmon. This is altogether an exquisite variety.

Mme. Philemon Cochet. (T.) Light rose, shaded to pale salmon, with a violet reflection; flowers large and full; very fine in bud. Vigorous grower and free bloomer; one of the best.

Mme. Scipion Cochet. (T.) A charming and beautiful Tea Rose of more than usual merit. Color soft, primrose yellow, with rosy shadings. Deliciously sweet-scented and very unique shaped bud; medium size; beautiful, glossy foliage; free-flowering.

Mme. Schwaller. (H. T.) Rosy flesh; beautifully cup-shaped. A Hybrid Tea, having the fragrance of La France, and possessing the firmness, size and texture of the Hybrids, with the freedom of flowering of the Tea classes.

Mme. Welch. (T.) Pale yellow, coppery center; large and full.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Flesh pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals; buds are long and beautifully formed; very productive and vigorous. One of the best of the pink Teas.

Marie Guillot. (T.) White, faintly tinged with yellow, medium size; full, and of splendid form. Very desirable.

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) Color pale canary yellow, passing to rich creamy white, shaded on outside of petals with pale rose. It grows strong and sturdily, and blooms constantly and with great freedom.

Maurice Rouvier. (T.) The color is bright pinkish rose, veiled with shades of buff, veined with deep crimson, while many of the petals have a wide border of silvery white. A very strong grower and a constant bloomer.

Meteor. (H. T.) Velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and striking; both buds and flowers are large, elegantly formed, fully double, and borne on nice, long stems.

Mrs. Geo. Paul. (Bour.) Deep, rich rose; growth and general character of Malmaison.

Minnie Francis. (T.) This is a new Tea Rose, originating on the Noisette Farm at Charleston. A member of our firm secured the original stock from the owners a few years ago. We have tested it in our grounds and find it to be of special merit, and have named it as above, considering it worthy of the name of a sister of the Griffing Brothers. It is the best growing Tea-Rose we have ever seen, making a very strong bush in one season, and in two or three years will make a spread of from 4 to 6 feet. Flowers are extra large and full, buds long and pointed; color fine chamois red, richly shaded with velvety crimson; very sweet and a constant bloomer. We recommend it as extra fine.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Very bright rose or red; large; semi-double. This Rose is famous for its long, finely formed buds, which it bears in profusion throughout the entire season.

Rainbow. (T.) Body color bright pink, beautifully striped in deep carmine. A very unique Rose in color and shape.

Robert E. Lee. (T.) A new Tea Rose, especially adapted for Southern planting, and promises to become very popular. Between a yellow and a light rose color, outer petals shading to nearly white; very firm and delicately shaped buds, lasting remarkably well in bouquets and cut-flowers. Bush a moderate grower and free-flowering.

Safrano. (T.) Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; very fragrant, and one of the best. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Snowflake, or Marie Lambert. (T.) One of the best and freest flowering Roses in cultivation. Color creamy white; flowers medium size, full and double. Very vigorous and a continuous and free bloomer; reliable.

Sombrenil. (T.) Creamy white, often slightly tinted pink; large, full and well-formed buds and flowers; hardy, vigorous, and a free bloomer.

Souvenir de Clairvaux. (T.) Bright china rose, markings at base of petals; medium sized and finely formed.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. (Bour.) Flesh shaded fawn; large, very full, flat; a fine Rose. Too well known and popular to need any comments.

Souvenir de Dr. Passatt. (T.) Medium size; dark red. Good in bud.

Souvenir de Pres. Carnot. (H. T.) Color delicate rosy blush, shade a trifle deeper at center of flower; large, full, double, with thick shell-like petals; buds long and pointed.

Souvenir de Wooten. (T.) Large and beautiful velvety red color; fragrant. Fine shape, whether open, half-open or in bud.

The Queen. (T.) Pure white; long, handsome buds, opening into large semi-double flowers of great beauty. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. (T.) Beautiful rose-colored petals on under side, shading to golden yellow on inside. This is one of the best growing sorts we have, and gives a profusion of flowers through the entire season.

Washington. (Bush Noisette.) Pure white; flowers medium size, borne in immense clusters; do not last well after cutting.

White Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) Creamy white. A seedling of the pink Duchesse, which it resembles very closely, except in color; a good everblooming variety.

White La France, or Angustine Guinoiseau. (H. T.) Pearly white, sometimes tinted rose, after its parent, La France, which it resembles very closely in general character; is much hardier and more reliable in the

South. It is not quite as double as the La France, but more substantial, and will remain firm and perfect for several days after full maturity. We consider this the most valuable Rose in our garden.

White Perle des Jardins. (T.) Pure white; large and full; a free bloomer; sport from Perle des Jardins. Very pretty.

Winnie Davis. The Daughter of the Confederacy; color is apricot-pink, shading to flesh tint at base of petals; buds oblong and well formed; when fully expanded resembles a sunburst; most peculiar and strikingly beautiful; vigorous, robust habits, very free bloomer; foliage reddish green and very large. For the Southern States we claim this to be one of the most desirable roses that can be planted.

Zelia Pradel. (Noisette.) Half-climbing habit; valuable in the South; lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and fragrant. A very rank grower; can be trained to climb, or will make a splendid bush Rose. Flowers grow in great clusters. Really the most valuable pure white Rose, where a little attention is given, that we have.

SEMI-ANNUAL BLOOMING ROSES

Abel Carriere. (H. H.) Velvety crimson, bright center; large, full and fragrant.

Alphonse Soupert. (H. R.) Pure bright rose; medium size; vigorous.

American Beauty. (H. R.) Fiery red, shading to deep rose; large and double.

Baronne de Rothschild. (H. R.) Light pink, often deepening to rose; large; very double, and of elegantly cupped form. This is one of the most desirable hybrids we have.

Denil de Colonel Denfort. (H. R.) Black, velvety purple; a superb spring Rose; hardy and vigorous.

Dr. Sewell. (H. R.) Bright crimson, center deep purple; a large, bold flower, well borne up on vigorous, stocky stems; very full and fragrant.

Duke of Edinburgh. (H. R.) Bright crimson; large and double; very fragrant. Vigorous; good bloomer. Originated from General Jacqueminot.

Enfant de Mont Carmel. (H. R.) Violet-red, large, flat, full and fragrant. An old favorite.

Francois Levet. (H. R.) A very beautiful Rose. Soft China-pink, delicately shaded carmine and blush, large, finely-formed flowers; fragrant.

General Jacqueminot. (H. R.) A rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet-crimson; a magnificent Rose, equally beautiful in bud state or open. This is the best known of all the Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color.

Gloire Lyonnaise. H. R.) Creamy white, shading to blush in the center; very double; petals large and very thick; fragrant. A most valuable variety, being the only yellow Hybrid Perpetual.

John Hooper. (H. R.) Bright rose, carmine center; large, full and fragrant. This is one of the most valuable of all the hybrids. Flowers are exquisitely formed and of the finest quality, and are produced in great profusion during the fall and spring.

Jules Margottin. (H. R.) Crimson-rose; large, somewhat flat buds and flowers well formed, fragrant, and produced in great profusion. A splendid old variety.

Madame Gabrielle Luizet. (H. R.) A grand pink, of Jules Margottin type; of glistening texture.

Madame Plantier. (H. Ch.) Pure white; above medium size; full and flat. One of the best for massing.

Magna Charta. (H. Ch.) A splendid Rose. Clear, rosy red, suffused carmine; large, full flowers, and a free bloomer.

Mrs. John Lainz. (H. R.) One of the best of its class; clear, soft pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed, the flowers extra large and full, borne on very long stems.

Paul Neyron. (H. R.) The largest known Rose, often called the Cabbage Rose, on account of its immense size and shape; thick, velvety petals of deep rose color; fragrant; a very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Perfection des Blanches. (H. N.) Pure white flowers; double, and of excellent form; vigorous and free. One of the best of its class, and a valuable hardy variety.

Vick's Caprice. (H. R.) This is a variegated Rose of exceptionally fine qualities; the flowers are large; ground color a soft, satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and carmine; of exceedingly fine form, and very substantial. The only distinctly variegated variety adapted to the South.

CLIMBING ROSES

Banksia Yellow. (Bk.) Clear yellow; small flowers, borne in trusses of twenty to thirty blooms in a cluster. It is thornless, and perfectly hardy. This Rose is a charm for any garden as it blooms from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than most varieties.

Banksia White. (Bk.) General character resembles Yellow Banksia. Pure white flowers, borne in clusters; violet-scented; blooms early.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. (N.) Clear, deep yellow, with sulphur edges; good form and substance; large full, and very sweet; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. Valuable in the South as a pillar Rose.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. Climbing form of that well known variety; flowers and foliage are identical with bush form; this makes a grand pillar rose, and with a great profusion of blooms makes one of the most beautiful flowers in our list.

Crimson Rambler. (Cl. Poly.) This novelty of the Polyantha class is too well known to need lengthy description; its rich growth of glossy green foliage makes it a valuable Rose for the veranda, and the multitude of beautiful crimson flowers, borne continuously for about six weeks each summer, are greatly admired by all.

Devoniensis. (Cl. T.) One of the most vigorous and hardy of the Climbing Tea Roses. Color white, delicately flushed in center with pink; exceedingly fragrant; large size, and semi-double. Sometimes called the Magnolia Rose on account of its great sweetness.

Gardenia. (Wich.) Strong grower; produces flowers singly on stems 1-2 to 1 foot long. Flowers in bud bright yellow. Hardly distinguishable from Perle des Jardins in form; when open, cream color, and 3 to 3 1-2 inches in

diameter, incurving toward evening as does Cape Jessamine (*Gardenia florida*), hence its name. Very fragrant.

Gloire de Dijon. (Cl. T.) A beautiful combination of rose-salmon and yellow. Resembles Reve d'Or, but larger; of vigorous growth and a constant bloomer.

Jersey Beauty. (Wich.) Flowers produced singly and in clusters, large, single, 3 inches in diameter; pale yellow, with clusters of bright yellow stamens; very fragrant. Produces in greatest profusion, covering the plant entirely, having the appearance of a yellow Cherokee Rose.

Lamarque. (N.) White with sulphur center, sometimes pure white; flowers large, full and fragrant; its buds are most beautiful, and borne in great profusion when the plants are well established.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. (H. N.) Constantly in bloom; flowers are perfectly formed, good size, full and fragrant; color pearly white, inner petals slightly tinged pink. Is an excellent climber.

Mad. Clement Massier. (N.) Color a bright rose, shading lighter at the margins, often nearly pure white, with rose-tinged center; is a strong climber.

Marechal Niel. (H. N.) Deep yellow; very large; full and globular form; delightfully fragrant. A strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. Too well known and generally popular to need any further recommendations from us.

Perle des Jardins. (Cl. T.) Canary-yellow; large, full and fragrant; ranks next to Marechal Niel, and often produces more perfect flowers.

Princess Louise Victoria. (Cl. H.) Color a beautiful salmon-pink; medium to large size; fine, globular form. Vigorous grower and a splendid climbing variety.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Cl. T.) Color bright cherry red; finely formed buds, which always open into large, perfect flowers of exquisite beauty and sweetness. Desirable for cut-flowers, as they retain their bright color and firmness for several days after maturity. This is a perfect red climber.

Reve d'Or. (Cl. N.) This is a grand old Rose; blooms continuously throughout the entire season, and in the fall the flowers put on a most gorgeous hue, excelling anything of its class. Color deep, coppery yellow, changing to orange-yellow when fully open; large, semi-double and sweet. Is a strong climber, and a valuable pillar Rose.

Seven Sisters. (Multiflora.) Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson; very handsome. An old favorite, not to be easily displaced.

Solfaterre. (N.) Sulphur-yellow, sometimes tinged with rose in center; constant bloomer, and a good climbing variety. The color is very distinct and always admired.

White Rambler. (Multiflora.) The flowers are the size of a silver quarter, partly filled, very fragrant, and in color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. They are borne in clusters.

William Allen Richardson. (N.) Center coppery yellow, shading to orange; medium size, and a free bloomer.

How to Plant and Care for Young Trees and Orchards.

While we believe the following hints will be useful to all practical orchardists and horticulturalists, they are intended principally for the benefit of beginners. The points herein contained are based on our own experience, and we know them to be reliable.

Time for Planting. In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and it will grow rapidly when active vegetation commences; hence it is advisable to plant as early as practicable, but planting may be done successfully as late as March.

Selection and Preparation of an Orchard Site. In selecting a site for a fruit orchard, the question of drainage outweighs all others. Do not think you can plant your trees out on some waste land that is too poor or too wet and sour to grow anything else, and expect good results. The land that will make the best corn and cotton will make the best orchard. Any land that will drain readily and not hold water on or near the surface long at a time may be made suitable by throwing up beds with a plow and setting the trees on the ridges, leaving the water furrows midway between the rows, running the same general direction as the slope of the land. New land is better than old fields, especially for peaches and grapes, but either should be thoroughly broken and well pulverized. In all cases, keep your eyes on the drainage.

Care of Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant on the day of arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, they should be at once heeled-in. To do this properly, select a moist, well-drained spot, but avoid soggy or sour land; dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side; place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with the tops leaning up the sloping side; spread the trees so that they will not be too thick, then sift fine dirt well among the roots, and wet down. Now fill the trench to the level of the ground and pack well with the feet, after which cover with loose dirt. Trees thus served will keep all winter. If the trees have been delayed in transit, and are somewhat shriveled, they may be restored by cutting back and bedding for three or four days in the same manner that seed cane is bedded, taking care not to have the trees too thick.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart, ft.	No. of trees.	Distance apart, ft.	No. of trees.	Distance apart, ft.	No. of trees.
1 by 2	43,560	9 by 9	537	17 by 17	150
2 by 2	10,890	10 by 10	435	18 by 18	134
3 by 3	4,840	11 by 11	360	19 by 19	120
4 by 4	2,722	12 by 12	302	20 by 20	108
5 by 5	1,742	13 by 13	257	25 by 25	69
6 by 6	1,210	14 by 14	222	30 by 30	48
7 by 7	888	15 by 15	193	35 by 35	35
8 by 8	680	16 by 16	170	40 by 40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

	Feet each way.		Feet each way.
Peaches	15 to 20	Grapes—Northern varieties	8 to 10
Plums	12 to 15	Grapes—Southern Muscadine	18 to 25
Pears—Le Conte and Kieffer	25 to 30	Quinces	12 to 15
Oranges	18 to 20	Figs	12 to 15
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20	Pecans	30 to 40
Apples—standard	18 to 20	Medlars	18 to 25
Apricots	15 to 20		

Transplanting. The broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut out so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From the ends the new fibrous roots usually start. Use a sharp knife, and be careful to slope from under side, so the cut surface will face downward. Thin out the fibrous roots. The ground being properly prepared, make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping, then place the tree in the hole to the depth that it grew in the nursery, spreading out the roots in their natural position with the hands, placing the finest and best pulverized dirt obtainable in close contact with every root and fiber, then with the hoe more dirt could be pulled around the tree and packed with the feet, pressing at the bottom of the tree so it will stand perpendicular. Should the ground be dry, make a basin of dirt around the tree and pour in a pail of water, which will be very beneficial. After this is done, place around the tree some sod, pine straw, wire-grass, or something to act as a mulch and prevent the surface from drying. This will keep the ground in a moist condition.

Pruning at Time of Planting. One-year-old Peaches, Pears, Apples, Plums, Prunes, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces; Japanese Persimmons; Mulberries, etc., should be trimmed to a straight stem and cut back so as to stand from 2 to 4 feet high, according to the height that you wish them to bear; 2 1-2 to 3 feet is the height preferred by most orchardists. Be very particular to leave four or five well-developed buds at the top of the stem; this is very important, and if there is none at the desired height you will have to cut higher or lower. During the growing season keep all the growth rubbed off below these top buds, which should be left to form a nice, shapely head. Texas Umbrellas, Pecans, and Walnuts should not be cut back when transplanted. Figs should be cut back to 2 feet; cut off the mass of fibrous roots and shorten the laterals to 4 to 5 inches.

Subsequent Pruning. Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Persimmons, Figs, Mulberries, etc., usually require very little pruning, except to remove straggling branches, chafing limbs and water-sprouts. Pears and Apples should be headed-in early in the spring, before the growth starts, for the first two or three years, leaving only about 8 to 12 inches of the previous year's growth, cutting the outer branches shorter.

Pruning Grapes. Shorten the roots at time of planting to 4 or 5 inches, and the tops to only three buds; set in the ground, leaving two buds above the surface, but permit only one of them to grow. The second year cut this cane back to four buds, and again permit only one to grow. The third year cut back to 2 1-2 or 3 feet, and train to a stake or trellis, letting three or four branches grow at the top; each year afterwards cut back. Muscadines do not need trimming.

Fertilizing. This is a matter that we leave to the planter, although we would suggest that he give his trees a liberal amount of some well-tested fertilizer such as Mapes or other high-grade goods, the first year, which should be applied after the tree has started growth, say one-half pound to the tree, scattered around to the distance of 3 feet from the tree, and well raked in. Then, if the ground is covered with some good mulching and kept clean, all early bearing fruits, such as Peaches, Plums, etc., may be brought to a bearing size and condition at the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a large percentage of potash should be used. All kinds of trees are greatly benefited by bone meal, ashes and cotton-seed meal, although care should be taken that no fertilizer should be used which has to undergo a heating process in the ground.

Cultivation. The first two years we advocate clean cultivation. After the second year, the grass may be allowed to grow after July, and be plowed under in the fall. This method will turn sufficient humus into the ground to keep the soil improving. Where crops are planted in the orchard, they are kept clean until this time.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

FREIGHT PREPAID TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH

All orders for Nursery Stock amounting to \$5 or over, which are accompanied by remittances in full, at the prices named in this Catalogue, we will ship **Freight Prepaid**, to all regularly established shipping points in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These are the only conditions under which freight will be prepaid. If cash in full is not received before date of shipment, the goods will be shipped Freight Collect and no future allowance made.

Express Shipments are in many ways more satisfactory than freight, but more expensive. Purchasers sending us cash orders amounting to \$5 or over, and wishing trees or plants shipped by **Express, Prepaid**, to points in Florida, Georgia or Alabama, will add 5 per cent. of the amount of order to remittance. To points in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, add 10 per cent. to amount of order.

Application of Prices. Five, fifty and five hundred trees or plants of one class at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchaser's selection of varieties, from one fruit or class of plants having a common price. For instance, fifty or more peaches, having a common price, in one or more varieties, would come at hundred rates, and five hundred or more at thousand rates.

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Substitution. When out of varieties or sizes ordered, we substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, always giving the purchaser the benefit of our best judgment in so doing. In all cases we will cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

No Order Filled for Less Than \$1.00.

Owing to high minimum freight and express charges, making the proportionate cost of trees and plants in small orders excessive and, as a rule, unsatisfactory to our customers; and to the fact that our expense in filling orders for less than \$1.00 is as great as on much larger orders, we have been obliged to make a rule to fill no orders for less than (\$1.00) ONE DOLLAR.

All small orders will be shipped by express collect unless otherwise arranged for.

No prices given in this list for goods by mail. Where goods are specially wanted by mail 5c extra for each tree or plant, with a minimum of 20c, should be sent to cover postage and special packing. This in addition to \$1.00 minimum for price of trees. Only the smallest grade listed can be sent by mail.

Terms Cash with Order, if for immediate shipment. On orders booked in advance, 25 per cent. down at time of placing order, to insure us reserving goods; balance at time of ordering goods shipped.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY.

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